"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; tomorrow probably rain; slight temperature change.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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WILSON DECRIES TRADE WAR FEAR; AMERICA READY

President Declares in Cincinnati That There Is No Dumping Menace.

CAN'T KEEP OUT OF NEXT WAR

"Position of Neutrals Sooner or Later Becomes Intolerable."

MUST JOIN WITH NATIONS

"For the Assertion of the Fundamental Rights of Mankind Throughout the Globe."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26.—President Wilson told a thousand guests at a luncheon at the Women's City Club today that the present war in Europe was "the last war of the kind, or of any kind that involves the world, that the United States can keep out of."

"The business of neutrality," he continued, "is over, not because I want it to be over, but I mean this, that war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable."

Although the President has expressed before his belief that a position of neutrality would prove untenable by any nation in the world which is to emerge after the war, he has never before said in such unmistakable terms that another big conflict would make America's participation inevitable.

In his speech, which dealt almost exclusively with the relation of America to the world after the war, the President further told his audience that fear of wholesale dumping of foreign goods on the United States was based on profound ignorance and that even should it occur the nation was now fully prepared to meet it.

The speech was one of four which the President delivered to enthusiastic audiences during the day. The city received him with open arms, and his stay here was marked by a series of spectacular ovations.

"Have you ever heard what started the present war?" the President asked in leading up to his declaration about America's participation in the next war. "If you have, I wish you would publish it, because nobody else has. So far as I can gather nothing in particular started it, but everything in general. There had been growing up in Europe a mutual suspicion, an interchange of conjectures about what this Government and that Government was going to do, an interlacing of alliances and understandings, a complex web of intrigue and spying that presently was sure to entangle the whole of the family of mankind on that side of the water in its meshes."

Asserting that a revival of these conditions would make another such war inevitable in which the United States must join, the President said that the nations of the world must get together and say "nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion cannot sanction."

"America must hereafter be ready as a member of the family of nations," he continued, "to exert her whole force, moral and physical, to the assertion of the fundamental rights of mankind throughout the round globe."

The President said that he "wondered that any thinking man could entertain an opinion that Europe could overwhelm America by her economic power when the war is over," "Does war increase the economic efficiency of a nation?" he asked, and he asserted that with all her energies devoted to the prosecution of her work on the battlefield it was ridiculous to suppose that any European nation could have given attention to manufacturing goods to compete with American goods in their own market.

Foreign Trade 4 Per Cent. of Total.

He pointed out that America's foreign commerce did not equal 4 per cent. of her whole commerce and said that the present prosperity was therefore not dependent on the war. He referred to the value of the Federal Reserve system in obtaining for American bankers the necessary agencies for handling the world's banking. Perhaps the part of the speech that brought the greatest applause was his plea that America should regard her opportunity after the war as one not for exploitation of the war-stricken nations of Europe, but for sympathetic aid in solving their problems.

The President and Mrs. Wilson got the same enthusiastic reception in Cincinnati which has characterized all their Middle Western excursions. Crowds poured into the city from all the surrounding country, and it was estimated that fully 150,000 persons cheered him on his automobile trip through the streets. As usual, the railroad men were alive to the occasion, and a chorus of locomotive whistles greeted the President all the way through the Cincinnati yards.

The President was met at the station by a committee including Congressman Alfred G. Allen and Mrs. Guy Mallon, President of the Women's City Club, which he later addressed.

Crowds Line the Streets.

The crowds were packed closely along the streets as he was driven from the station to the Sinton Hotel. The police had difficulty in holding the throng in check when the Presidential party walked across the street to the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The enthusiasm was not as political in its spirit as that with which Chicago received the President. It was rather the manifestation of a whole-souled hos-

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Britain Considering A Minimum Wage

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to a deputation today on the subject of the high price of food and the low wages paid shopkeeping employes in the distributing trades, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, made the interesting announcement that the Government was considering the whole question of a minimum wage for all workers He added that legislation might become necessary to deal with the sale of milk, and that the subject of municipal shops being established for the supply of bacon and other foodstuffs was also being considered.

Regarding the request that the Government take over the wheat supply, Mr. Runciman pointed out the difficulties created by the fact that a large proportion of the grain came from abroad.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS HYPHEN IN CHICAGO

Resents Efforts by Leaders to Have Him Consider Effect on German Vote.

GETS OLD-TIME WELCOME

Continues Criticism of Wilson at Big Meeting of Women and Before Stock Yards Crowd of 17,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In the midst of a strenuous day of campaigning, Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon addressed a large audience composed exclusively of women and urged them not to be misled by the argument that President Wilson has kept the country out of war, which has been used by the Democratic campaign managers to win women's votes for the President in the suffrage States.

The audience, which filled the Auditorium from pit to topmost gallery, responded with shrill cheers. It was one of the most enthusiastic audiences Colonel Roosevelt has addressed since he started out to campaign for Hughes.

The Colonel reached Chicago this afternoon, after campaigning through Iowa and Illinois, and was lustily cheered by thousands at the Union Station. He rode to the Congress Hotel through a long lane of cheering men and women. At the hotel there was another demonstration. It was an old-fashioned Roosevelt welcome all through.

The ex-President this evening addressed 17,000 people in the Pavilion in the Stock Yards district. He discussed Mexico, the Adamson eight-hour law, preparedness and the tariff. The labor element predominated at the meeting.

Refused to Be Muzzled.

While his train was rolling across the prairies, on its way from Denver, the Colonel received word that the Republican leaders here, nervous lest he should say something on the hyphen question that would alienate the German-American vote, were anxious to induce him to put on the soft pedal in any remarks he might make on that ticklish subject. Sure enough, when the train reached Cedar Rapids, emissaries from Chicago came aboard and began to "reason" with him. The Colonel refused to be "reasoned" with and, according to one report, even threatened to quit the campaign rather than be muzzled.

In his speech to the women at the Auditorium he hit the hyphenates hard and received round upon round of cheers as he pleaded for a 100 per cent. patriotism and undivided allegiance. He quoted at length from the recent letter of Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, which THE TIMES printed exclusively some time ago, as a striking illustration of the utter impossibility of anyone serving two countries at the same time. He also assailed the President's Mexican policy.

It was the portion of Colonel Roosevelt's speech which had to do with the "he-kept-us-out-of-war" argument that the Republican campaign managers were most anxious to get before the women. The effect of what the Colonel said was marked and the opinion was expressed here tonight that it would go a long way toward offsetting the inroads made by the Democrats by this propaganda among the women. This part of the Colonel's address followed his plea for a pure and unsullied Americanism.

"I was asked," the Colonel said, "to make a speech both here and in Denver urging you not to be misled by the appeal that has been used to win your votes that Mr. Wilson kept us out of war. I am going to make exactly the same kind of appeal to you that I would make to an audience of men and not as though I was addressing a lot of early Victorian maiden aunts of both sexes.

"The stirring hymns that we sang at the opening of this meeting, at which you all rose and joined, was written by a generation of Americans who were not too proud to fight. The expression, 'safety first,' is not embalmed in either song. If the mother of George Washington had said, 'Safety first, George,' when he started out to raise and lead his Continental Army nobody would stand up today when George's name was mentioned. If you are going to vote for Mr. Wilson because he kept us out of war on that issue that is something which could not be said of either Washington or Lincoln.

A Peaceful Literary Man.

"I would heartily say 'Amen' if the proposition was to use every honorable means to prevent wanton or unrighteous war. I am being held up to the American people as a bloodthirsty being, when, as a matter of fact, I am a peaceful literary man. Consider my record: I was President for seven and one-half years, and during all that time not a shot was fired by an American in uniform at a foreign foe, and not a single American woman or child was killed by the agent of any foreign Government."

"You were the best President we ever had!" shouted a woman in the audience. Cheering followed.

"I wish we could have you in the White House for seven years more!" another woman cried out.

"If my Administration was peaceful," the Colonel said, "it was perhaps because foreign powers realized that I was not too proud to fight. If a person lets the idea get abroad that slapping his face is a safe and healthy amusement he is liable to have a lot of trouble.

"I have just come from the Mexican

Continued on Page 4.

HUGHES PROMISES AN ALL-AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION

Will Not Be Swerved by Any Suggestion of Foreign Influence, He Asserts.

BIG MEETING IN BOSTON

Crowd of 10,000 Cheers Candidate's Declaration Against Any Divided Allegiance.

RAPS BRYAN AND DANIELS

Both Unfit for Cabinet, He Says—Fitzgerald Talks Wilson to Overflow Throng.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26. — At a big meeting in the Arena tonight Charles E. Hughes again defined the kind of Americanism for which he stands and outlined the principles which would guide him if elected President. The meeting took rank with the greatest political demonstrations Boston has witnessed. The crowd of 10,000 cheered Mr. Hughes wildly when he repudiated disloyal support and promised an Administration which would give absolute protection to citizens. A crowd which the police estimated at 20,000 was unable to get in and swarmed in the nearby streets.

Mr. Hughes was stirred to his best effort by the demonstration and spoke in a voice at times impassioned, at times shaken with emotion. He selected the President, ex-Secretary of State Bryan, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels as best representing the weakness and vacillation which, he said, had gone far to damage the prestige of this nation, and proceeded to tell what he thought should be done to again make America respected.

Mr. Hughes spoke from a balcony twenty feet above the auditorium floor. He received a five-minute demonstration when he appeared, and several times his words were interrupted by prolonged applause as the audience arose and waved American flags.

Mr. Hughes predicted his election as "an American President," a declaration which again brought the audience to its feet with cheers that interrupted his speech for two minutes.

Against Divided Allegiance.

"If I am elected," he said, "as I expect to be, we shall have an American Administration with exclusively American policies, devoted to American interests. I propose to be an American President, unswerved by any suggestion of foreign influence.

"We have no place in this country for divided allegiance, for ulterior purposes, for any warping of policies to suit the purpose of any foreign power. We stand solely and exclusively for American interests, for a dominant Americanism, to the end that we may, as a great united people with a composite but loyal population, press forward to the goal that every true American desires."

It was shortly after this assertion that Mr. Hughes made his attack upon Mr. Bryan and Secretary Daniels, whom he characterized as men of amiable qualities but absolutely unequal to the high duties of their great positions. It was manifest, he said, that in selecting them the President had subordinated "most important obligations to a conception of partisan exigency."

There came next in order an attack upon the President's policy, as interpreted by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of abandoning the tradition that American citizens were to be protected wherever they might be.

"Is it possible," shouted Mr. Hughes, leaning far over the balcony railing, "that any such notion should obtain in the shadow of Bunker Hill?"

As a climax Mr. Hughes, walking slowly up and down the length of the balcony, so intent upon his utterances that he sometimes forgot to face the crowd, made this declaration in an impassioned voice:

"This is not simply a matter of debate. Oh, it is far more serious than that. It is not a matter simply for the indulging of momentary utterances. It is not a matter of carping criticism. I am not before you, having left the career that I desired to follow, simply to indulge in campaign utterances in the course of a candidacy.

The Road He Would Travel.

"I want to see the United States honored throughout the world. I want a basis for future prosperity and achievement. I want to see our international prestige as it was once. I want to see our moral influence extend because our diplomacy is talented and correct. In this great world of the twentieth century, which will be a new world, I want the United States to go forward, not deflect its course for this little matter of expediency, and that little matter of popularity, and this little idea of policy, but steadily, firmly, and consistently distinguishing itself before and holding the increasing respect of every nation on earth.

"You ask what road I propose to travel. These are the principles which mark it: An Executive responsible to the whole nation, a Cabinet chosen from our ablest men, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly and consistently for American rights, a flag that protects the American citizen in his lawful rights, wherever his legitimate business may take him; a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a Government supervision of business which, while preventing abuses, will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest; and, finally, a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace and co-operation, not to industrial war."

Speaking of the treatment of business and the workingmen by the Administration, Mr. Hughes said:

"It has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the Government a brake to the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of the country as if

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Two More Norwegian Ships Are Sunk, Two Others Are Seized by Germans

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Reports received by shipping agencies today showed that six more steamers, two of them Norwegian, have been sunk in the war zone. As far as can be learned, no loss of life resulted from the new destructions. The vessels sunk were:

	Tons.
The Sidmouth, British	4,045
The Venus II., Norwegian	784
The Ulf, Danish	1,313
The Countesse de Flandre, Belgian	1,810
The Tweed, British	200
The Sola, Norwegian	3,057

CHRISTIANIA, Friday, Oct. 27, (via London.)—The losses to Norwegian shipping caused by the war have reached a total of 288,000 tons gross, according to a compilation made by the Ritzau News Agency. The insurance carried amounted to 102,000,000 kronen, (about $4,514,814,) and the loss of life 149.

The Norwegian steamers Atle-Jarl, 1,084 tons, and Profit, 1,126 tons, have been taken to Swinemunde and Cuxhaven, respectively, by German warships.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via Sayville.)—The Admiralty today made the following announcement:

"In the month of September 141 hostile merchantmen, with an aggregate tonnage of 182,000, were sunk or brought in by submarines of the Central Powers, or destroyed by mines. Thirteen Captains of hostile ships were taken prisoner, and three cannon of armed steamers were captured. In addition 39 neutral merchant ships, of an aggregate of 72,600 tons, were sunk for carrying contraband."

HUGHES BETTORS SEEK ODDS NOW

Men Having Pools of $10,000 to Place Hold Back in Expectation of Getting Better Terms.

MANY BETS AT EVEN MONEY

Wall Street Also Records Bets Amounting in All to $30,000 at Odds of 10 to 9 in Favor of Hughes.

Conditions governing election betting changed so rapidly yesterday that several large pools of money, all over $10,000, that were brought to Broadway last night were held back by those having them in charge because they said they expected those having money to bet on Wilson would give odds by today or tomorrow.

There was a great increase in the amount of Wilson money and scores of bets were made on even terms.

In Wall Street the Hughes backers, who several weeks ago were offering as high as 2 to 1, demanded even money, while the men who had most of the Wilson money asked odds. Several bets, amounting in all to $20,000, were made at even money, and about $30,000 more was bet at odds of 10 to 9 in favor of Hughes. It was reported by several betting commissioners that the Hughes backers were waiting to get the best odds obtainable. Edward McQuade, a betting commissioner, said most of the wagers he had placed had been at odds of 10 to 9 in favor of Hughes, with a few at even money.

An offer of $2,000 even was made that Wilson would win in Ohio, and a bet at 10 to 8 that Wilson would carry the State. There were no bets on the curb yesterday as to the standing of the Presidential candidates in New York State. An offer of even money that Wilson would carry New York City was reported with no takers. Several small bets were made at 9 to 5 that Whitman would be re-elected Governor, although the prevailing odds were 2 to 1 on Whitman to beat Seabury. There were offers of odds of 2 to 1 and even greater that Calder would be elected Senator, with no response from the Democrats.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said he had put between $2,000 to $3,000 yesterday at even money on the Presidential election. He quoted odds of 8 to 5 on Whitman to beat Seabury, and said that several wagers had been made at 7 to 5 that Hughes would carry New York State. He said he had Calder money at 5 to 1, with no takers. He also said wagers had been made at 6 to 5 that Kings County, famed as independent, would go to Wilson.

At Considine's, Forty-second Street and Broadway, it was said that the betting was more vigorous than for many years. The most striking bet yesterday was made as the result of a remark by a well-known sporting man that it was certain Wilson would win the Presidency and Whitman the Governorship. He was taken up, and bet $10,000 to $14,000. Several bets of 7 to 5 were made that Hughes would carry New York. Along Broadway there were some broad smiles yesterday, for persons who had made large wagers on Wilson at 1 to 2 were covered up by making bets on Hughes at even money. Of course, they stand to win if Wilson does, and if Hughes wins they will come out even. At Keen's Chop House in West Forty-fifth Street it was reported that among actors many bets have been made since the betting became even. De Wolf Hopper was reported to have placed $800 against $1,000 that Wilson would win.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—All offers of Hughes money to win have been covered at the Turf and Field, and $1,000 has been put up that Wilson will be re-elected. There are no takers. Democrats are confident that the odds here will favor Wilson within the next few days. The following odds were posted today:

$2,000 to $1,000 that Gardner (Democrat) beats Lamm (Republican) for Governor of Missouri.

$800 even that Missouri will go wet by 50,000.

$100 even that Hughes will carry Kansas by 17,000.

$100 even that Wilson will carry Missouri by 20,000.

$100 to $400 that Wilson will carry Kansas.

$100 even that Wilson will carry Missouri by a bigger plurality than Hughes will receive in Kansas.

A poll of the Kansas City School of Law last night gave 180 votes to Wilson and 99 to Hughes.

19 DIE IN HOSPITAL FIRE.

Inmates of Quebec Institution Trapped by Big Blaze.

FARNHAM, Que., Oct. 26.—Nineteen persons—five children, eight women and six men—were believed late tonight to have lost their lives in the fire which destroyed St. Elizabeth Hospital early today. There were 218 persons in the hospital, of whom 113 were children, 36 aged women, and the others servants and assistants to the gray nuns.

The fire, the cause of which has not been determined, still smouldered at midnight, making it impossible to ascertain accurately how many of the inmates of the hospital had perished. The property damage was estimated at $135,000, partly covered by insurance.

One reason for the difficulty in definitely establishing the loss of life was that the majority of the inmates of the hospital were without relatives or friends. Those who perished are believed to have been entombed by tons of debris.

Many of the nuns risked their lives in efforts to save patients and children entrapped in the hospital. Fanned by a strong breeze, the flames swept through the building with lightning speed, cutting off the inmates in the various departments.

The electric lights went out soon after the fire started, and the nuns and other rescuers had to work in the dark. One nun, single handed, saved the lives of forty-five children. She stood on a balcony on the third floor, on which the children had been cut off, and handed them to firemen on ladders below.

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LORDS DENOUNCE OUR COURSE ON U-53

Neutrality Violated by Our Warships During Raid, Beresford and Sydenham Assert.

GREY COUNSELS PATIENCE

Indicates That Germany Is Ignoring Pledge to Us, but That It Is Our Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lord Sydenham asked the Government in the House of Lords today if the particular circumstances attending the sinking of the Stephano and other British or neutral vessels by the German submarine U-53 had been received, and if these circumstances were in conformity with the pledge of the German Government that "in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human life unless the ship attempts to escape or to offer resistance."

Lord Sydenham quoted the statement of President Wilson to Congress in April last when Mr. Wilson said that unless the Imperial German Government immediately declared and effected an abandonment of its present method of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels the United States Government would have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire. Those were very strong and plain words, he said, coming from the head of a powerful State.

On Aug. 15 the Marquis of Crewe had made the very serious statement that since the German pledge was given no fewer than seven ships had been sunk in circumstances which directly violated the pledge. In the sinking of those ships at least 48 lives were lost. Therefore, before the recent exploit of the U-53, the pledge given by the German Government had been torn to shreds and the Government of the United States had made no sign whatever.

Lord Sydenham said he did not know whether the statement was correct that the Stephano had received her first warning by a shot fired into her hull. Another ship sunk was a neutral, bound from a neutral port to a neutral port. Her case was exactly one of those which President Wilson had expressly condemned and barred. To sink her without ascertaining whether she contained contraband or enemy property was an outrage on all neutrals and an outrage committed under the eyes of the powerful neutral which had described herself as the representative of the rights of neutrals all over the world. The sinking of neutral ships — Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, and even Spanish—went on almost every day. The Norwegians had lost eighteen vessels this month. What must the small neutrals think of their powerful representative? The Germans had gone on sinking from day to day every unarmed ship their submarines came across. The only difference they had made was that they did not now appear to torpedo at sight. They destroyed ships just as before, but did not commit murder quite so frequently.

Lord Sydenham added that on Aug. 15 the Marquis of Crewe spoke of a time when it would be possible on behalf, not only of this country, but of all allies, to make a definite declaration of the policy it was proposed to pursue with regard to these monstrous proceedings. It was in the interest of the Allies and of unhappy neutrals who had no champion that such a declaration should be made with the least possible delay.

Lord Beresford said he had always thought the German Government had it in mind eventually to bring the United States into the war, because if the United States came into the peace conference it would be a considerable asset to Germany. But for the gallantry of the American naval service, he said, lives would have been lost during the German submarine operations off the American coast. That being so, the United States was rather aiding and abetting this shocking state of affairs. Had not the United States sent warships to save lives the Germans would have broken their pledge. He hoped the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would not allow the matter to rest as it was. The submarine menace was getting more serious every day, and he thought the Allies were bound to take notice of the fact that it did not appear to be quite within the bounds of neutrality as far as the United States was concerned.

Foreign Secretary Grey said:

"We have no understanding with the United States Government as to what information they are going to get, or what they will do with the information when they have obtained it. All we can do is to obtain information for ourselves from such sources as are open to us, and these sources in this case I imagine are officers in charge of the merchant vessels sunk, or passengers, in one case at any rate, aboard the merchant vessels, all of whom have survived and to whom we can have access and from whom we can get their individual statements of what happened.

"That is what is being done on the other side, I understand. Full reports, I trust, will reach the Admiralty in due course as to the statements of survivors, and when these reports are received I cannot imagine any reason why they should not be made public in this country, or that there will be any reluctance on the part of the Admiralty or among the departments concerned to making public the facts, which we shall have got for ourselves as to how the vessels were sunk and treated by the German submarines."

Pledges Broken Elsewhere.

"Lord Sydenham," continued Viscount Grey, "quoted statements made by Lord Crewe in August of the number of vessels sunk by German submarines since the German Government gave a pledge to the United States Government in May of last year, up to the middle of August in circumstances which were apparently not in accordance with that pledge, which included firing torpedoes at ships without warning and insufficiently providing for the safety of the crews or passengers when the ships

Continued on Page 8.

BLOW UP BRIDGE AT CERNAVODA TO HALT PURSUIT

Rumanians in Dobrudja Foil Mackensen by Destroying Link Over Danube.

WIN SUCCESSES IN NORTH

Report All Austro-German Invaders Driven from the Province of Moldavia.

FALL BACK NEAR PREDEAL

British Premier in the House of Commons Deprecates Undue Pessimism Over the Situation.

LONDON, Oct 26.—After the evacuation of Cernavoda in Dobrudja by the Russians and Rumanians the great bridge over the Danube at that point was blown up by the Rumanians. The pressure of Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar-Turk-German army in Dobrudja has weakened somewhat, it is announced in an official bulletin from Petrograd.

On the Transylvania border the Rumanians have met with considerable success, according to the Bucharest official report, which says that the Austro-German forces have been driven everywhere beyond the western frontier of Moldavia, the northern province of Rumania. The Rumanians have captured Mount Kerekharan, south of Bicaz.

The subject of Rumania was brought up again in the House of Commons today when Premier Asquith said that "the military situation of Rumania was engaging the most anxious attention not only of this Government but of those of our allies.

"They have taken and are taking now," he added, "every possible step to support our gallant comrades in Rumania in the splendid struggle they are making. I hope we shall not take unduly pessimistic views. In Russia, France, England, and Italy there have been and there are concerted measures in which each of us is doing all in his power to support Rumania in her struggle for independence."

Germans Advance South of Predeal.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Teutonic troops have pushed their way further into Rumanian territory on the northern front, according to to-day's War Office announcement. Ground has been gained on the road to Sinaya. Field Marshal von Mackensen is progressing with his operations against the Russo-Rumanian armies in Dobrudja. The bridge over the Danube has been blown up by the Rumanians. The text of the announcement follows:

Eastern front, Transylvania.—In the Trotus Valley Austro-Hungarian troops and south of Paroltuz Bavarian troops defeated their Rumanian adversaries. On the roads to Sinaya and Kimpolung our attacks gained ground.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group.—The operations in Dobrudja are progressing. The Rumanians blew up the large bridge over the Danube near Cernavoda, which proves the importance in Rumanian opinion of the Rumanian defeat.

Our airships successfully bombarded on the night of Oct. 24-25 railroad establishments near Tetesti, west of Cernavoda.

"The capture of Cernavoda has definitely turned the military situation in Dobrudja in our favor," writes the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

"The right wing of the combined Bulgarian, German, and Turkish force marched on after the taking of Constanza, and in a powerful push advanced twenty kilometers (about twelve miles) beyond that place. From that moment the capture of Medjidie was only a question of a few hours, as the town was threatened on the flank. The Russo-Rumanian position thus being rolled up from the east, the western point of support on the Danube, the town of Rashova, also had to be given up.

"With this situation brought about, the attacking Teutonic allies stood before the strong Danube bridgehead of Cernavoda, which then had to serve as a cover for the hasty retreat of the defeated Russians and Rumanians. Today the railroad line from Constanza to Cernavoda is completely in the hands of the victorious allies, constituting, with the valuable material in locomotives and railroad cars taken with it, a first-class base for strategic operations. All this material was abandoned by the fleeing Russians and Rumanians.

"The defeated army was separated into two parts. Those who did not remain on the battlefield or were not taken prisoner saved themselves by flight across the Cernavoda bridge over the Danube or to the northward in Dobrudja.

"After the capture of Cernavoda this famous Danube bridge was dominated by von Mackensen's guns. The bridge is the largest in all Europe, its total length across both branches of the Danube and the swampy and frequently impassable terrain traversed being seventeen kilometers. It was completed in 1896.

"With the loss of the Constanza-Cernavoda line by Rumania the transport of provisions from Russia will have to be conducted over two minor and less efficiently equipped railway lines in Moldavia or by way of the Danube ports of Galatz and Ibraila, which are by no means comparable to Constanza. At the same time the most important route for artillery transportation, by way of the railway from Constanza to Bucharest, is virtually eliminated. All shipments must go by way of Ibraila, a many days' detour.

"The military situation for the Rumanians during the last two days has become much more critical, especially as the Germans and Austro-Hungarians already have partially conquered the Carpathian passes."

Rumanians Report Successes.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 26.—Following is the Rumanian official statement issued today:

North and northwestern front: To the west of Tulghes there have been artillery actions. We have taken Mount Kerekharas, to the south of Bicaz.

In the Trotus Valley the situation is unchanged.

In the Uzul Valley the enemy has been repulsed toward the west as far as Nasol Hill.

In Oltuz Valley the action continues

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SUBMARINE TORPEDOES BRITISH MINE SWEEPER

Admiralty Reports the Genista Sunk and All Her Officers and 73 of Her Crew Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British minesweeping vessel Genista has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an announcement given out by the British Admiralty. All the officers and seventy-three members of the mine sweeper's crew were lost. The survivors numbered twelve.

The Admiralty statement says:

"One of our mine-sweeping vessels, H. M. S. Genista, Lieut. Commander John White, R. N., was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on Oct. 23 and sunk. All her officers and seventy-three men were lost and twelve men were saved.

"When last seen the ship was sinking, but was still engaged with the enemy submarine."

SAYS WILSON TRIED TO APPEASE GERMANY

Prepared Lusitania Postscript Taking Back "Strict Accountability," Lodge Asserts.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Henry Cabot Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in a speech here tonight, asserted that President Wilson added a postscript to the second Lusitania note of June 9, 1915, in which he informed the German Government that the strong phrases of the so-called "strict accountability" note of May 13 were "not to be taken seriously." Senator Lodge said that this postscript disappeared after members of the Cabinet had threatened to resign and to let the public know of the postscript.

"On May 13," said Senator Lodge, "he sent his famous 'strict accountability' and 'omit no word or act' note to Germany, signed by Secretary of State Bryan. On June 9, 1915, a second note was sent, much milder than the first, and it was signed by Lansing, Secretary pro tem., Mr. Bryan having resigned the night before. It seemed incredible that Mr. Bryan should sign the first note and refuse to sign the second.

"After the note had been read to the Cabinet and agreed to by all the members, Mr. Wilson added a postscript which I have not seen, because it mysteriously disappeared. In this postscript President Wilson informed the Imperial German Government that the words 'strict accountability' and the other strong phrases in the first note were not to be taken seriously, and ended by agreeing to refer the whole matter to arbitration. This, of course, pleased Mr. Bryan, but it did not please the other members of the Cabinet, who threatened to resign and expose the whole thing. The postscript was removed, and Mr. Bryan resigned."

PREDICTS TRADE PEACE FOR BRITON AND TEUTON

But Heineken, German Shipping Director, Urges Ruthless Economic Fighting Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—An economic rapprochement between Germany and England, within certain limits, soon after the war ends, is possible and probable, according to Director Heineken of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who is quoted in an interview printed by the Allgemeine Zeitung.

"To be sure," says Herr Heineken, "hate will persist, but it is quite inconceivable that two sensible nations—and that is what England wants to be, too—should want to carry over the present relations into the future. England needs us in the future exactly as much as we need England. We are England's best customer and her biggest seller. Some time, after all, we shall have to get together sensibly again. Efforts at emancipation from dependence upon German industry are naturally in evidence in England and are well worthy of our attention. We, too, have learned to manufacture many goods which we formerly thought it necessary to import from France or England. Nevertheless, enough remains for which we are dependent on one another.

"The economic war will not be so easy to wage as the great mass in England believes. Assume, for instance, that England persuades Australia to break off all commerce with us and furnish us nothing more. The consequence will be that England and her allies must take over that part of Australian production which we had heretofore purchased and would have continued to take. Thereby England and her allies will weaken their purchasing power elsewhere—say, in South America—so that we shall in that case be in a better position there.

"That England will endeavor to harm us as much as possible is a matter of course. Among us, too, one should clearly appreciate that in the economic field as well we can impress England only by ruthless measures. We can be on a good footing with England only when we treat her exactly as England treats us and the rest of the world."

Concluding, Herr Heineken recommends the federal prohibition of the sale of German shipping shares abroad, just as it is now forbidden to sell or charter German ships to foreigners.

GERMANS VOTED 13 BILLION.

Over 11 Billion of War Credits Expended, Budget Committee Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag and the Secretary of the Treasury, Count von Roedern, discussed the financial situation today and the Government's policy during the war of consolidating the floating debt, especially Treasury notes, in the form of long-term loans.

Up to the present time the Reichstag has granted war credits amounting to 54,000,000,000 marks, ($12,852,000,000.) Of this amount 48,600,000,000 marks ($11,566,800,000) was expended up to Sept. 30, 37,500,000,000 having been provided by long-term loans and the remainder by the sale of Treasury bills. In October 200,000,000 marks will be repaid to the Imperial Treasury for amounts disbursed for relief work.

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PLAN VILLA RAID TO INJURE WILSON, BAKER CHARGES

War Secretary Issues Warning of Pre-Election Plot by Foes of Administration.

CAUSES STIR AT CAPITAL

Republicans at First Regard It as Aimed at Them, but Lansing Denies This.

BORDER FORCES NOTIFIED

Information of Spectacular Attack by Bandits Confirmed, Says Mr. Baker—Villa Men Paid in Coin

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—What appeared at first to be the biggest political sensation of many years stirred Washington for several hours tonight. An official statement issued by the War Department early this evening was interpreted to mean that officers of the United States Army on the Mexican border and in Mexico had discovered a plot on the part of members of the Republican Party to bring about an attack on the United States forces guarding the border, or some American town near the international boundary, designed to create sentiment for political purposes against President Wilson in his candidacy for re-election. Late this evening an explanation was obtained from a reliable authoritative source that put a new complexion on this interpretation.

The official statement of the War Department said that official information had been obtained "that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico" had arranged for a spectacular attack to be made at some border point, "between now and the date of the election for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border."

The statement was construed immediately as meaning that the contemplated attack had been arranged by Americans to injure President Wilson in a political way. The consequent sensation was increased rather than diminished by the refusal of officials to furnish any information on the subject other than that contained in the official statement.

Baker Leaves Washington.

Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, who returned to Washington this morning, and had a conference during the day with officials of the Departments of State and Justice, left Washington just about the time the statement was given to the press, and other officials of the Government declined at first to furnish any explanation other than that contained in the War Department's announcement.

The explanation furnished this evening, several hours after the official statement had been issued, was that the statement did not mean that any American politicians anxious to injure President Wilson's political prospects were engaged in the border raid plot alleged to have been discovered. The persons engaged in the plot, it was said, were Mexican politicians, most of them on the American side of the border, who were anxious to bring Carranza to grief. They believed, it was said, that by arranging a raid it would be shown that Carranza was unable to cope with the revolution against his authority, and they hoped incidentally that the raid would lead to the dispatch of more American troops into Mexico and a clash between them and the Carranza forces which would bring the Governments of the United States and Mexico into conflict. The plotters also hoped, it was said, that by this means they would injure President Wilson, against whom they are incensed because of his recognition of the Carranza Government.

The Statement.

The statement issued by the War Department reads as follows:

War Department.
Washington, Oct. 26, 1916.

Statement for the press.

The War Department has received definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico, in co-operation with Villa or other bandits in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack to be made either upon some part of the American forces or upon some American community on the border between now and the date of the election, for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border. It is significant in this connection that both the State and War Departments were advised that the bandit forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver coin.

Full particulars have been transmitted to Generals Funston and Pershing. All American forces are, therefore, forewarned and in readiness for such an attack.

Lansing Explains.

At 11 o'clock tonight Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that Secretary Baker had no intention to intimate that American citizens were involved in the bandit plot. The Secretary of State said that it had been called to his attention that an effort would be made to construe the War Department statement as a political play and as an assault upon the Administration's political opponents. He denounced such a construction as absolutely false, saying that politics was not thought of in connection with the matter and that it was inconceivable that an American would ally himself with Mexicans to attack his own countrymen. Mr. Lansing saw the statement before it was issued and discussed it with Secretary Baker. He explained that both he and Mr. Baker believed that [illegible] carrying the military

commanders it was wise to give the information received publicity, because it might have the effect of causing the plot to be abandoned.

Laid to Propagandists.

"There are a number of political groups of Mexicans in this country and Mexico," said another Government official, "which would like to upset the Carranza Government. Just as the Columbus raid was made for a purpose, this raid was to be made for a purpose, and the plan was to make it as spectacular as possible. The propagandists from Mexico who have been active in the United States decided that this was the psychological time in which to aid in overthrowing or weakening Carranza and also embarrassing the Wilson Administration on the eve of election. In other words, these men believed that if Carranza is weakened now and President Wilson is defeated for re-election, another dominant faction will arise in Mexico.

"We had warning of the Columbus raid and the statement of the War Department tonight was to let the Mexican plotters know that we had knowledge of their present plot. They thought that it would be more effective to start the plot in operation at this time. It is not a fair inference from the War Department's statement that the department intended to convey that American politicians are engaged in this plot. The meaning of the statement was that those engaged in it were Mexican politicians desirous of overthrowing Carranza. These plotters do not like President Wilson because of his recognition of Carranza and desire to embarrass him at this time with the Presidential election approaching in this country.

Money Sent to Villa.

"There is a long border which has been watched very carefully to keep supplies from being smuggled across from this side to the Villa forces, but we have discovered that in spite of the watchfulness of our troops ammunition was being smuggled into Mexico. Money in silver and gold has also been sent from the United States into Mexican territory, and with this Villa's bandits are being paid. Carranza's men are receiving pay in paper money, and the idea of the anti-Carranzistas in using gold and silver for the payment of Villa's men was to cause desertions from Carranza to the side that was receiving gold and silver.

"There is no intention in the War Department's statement to charge any Americans with being concerned in the border raid plot. There was no intention to make it appear that Republicans are concerned in the plot. There are several groups of Mexicans on this side of the border which desire to overthrow Carranza, and they are simply using Villa, for whom they do not care, as a means to this end. When Villa raided Columbus he thought that American troops would chase him into Mexico, and that it would create a good deal of popular uprising of Mexicans in his behalf. But our troops drove him so ignominiously into the mountains that he was unable to make a showing among the Mexican people and rally them to his cause.

"We do not think any Americans were concerned in the plot. That would be treason on their part. I should hate to think that any Americans would be so disloyal as to aid Villa in attacking our soldiers on our border."

Republicans Challenge It.

The impression made in Republican circles by the War Department's statement was that the Administration intended to give the country the idea that Americans opposed to President Wilson politically had been engaged in a conspiracy with Villa, or bandits of his character, to arrange for an attack on American troops or an American town with the object of injuring President Wilson's chances for re-election.

Representative Frank P. Woods of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, prepared a statement for the press tonight on the subject. It follows:

"If Secretary of War Baker intends to imply that Americans citizens are involved in the alleged proposed attack upon American soldiers, he should so state in plain English and not beat about the bush. Too many insinuations are given out by this Administration. I do not believe there is an American citizen involved in the alleged plan outlined by Secretary Baker, his intimation to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It has been evident for some time that President Wilson has been assisting Carranza in every possible way to control the policies of Mexico, and from recent statements made by Carranza's official representative to this country, it is apparent that in return Carranza is endeavoring to assist President Wilson in controlling the politics of the United States.

"These truths are becoming known to the people throughout the country and the Administration is now apparently making an effort to offset their effect by detracting attention from the real facts."

Arrests May Follow.

One official said this evening that the charge that a plot had been arranged between Mexicans on this side of the border and Villistas on the Mexican side had been substantiated from several sources. He said the entire machinery of the Department of Justice had been employed in the investigation, but the inquiry of the department's agents had not proceeded far enough to warrant arrests at this time.

With reference to the statement in the War Department's announcement that General Funston, at San Antonio, and General Pershing, commanding the expeditionary forces, with headquarters at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, had been informed of the facts in the possession of the War Department, he said this was expected to result either in arrests or the frustration of the plans of those operating against the Carranza Government.

Carranza Heard of Plot.

Hisee Arrendondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, when shown Secretary Baker's statement, said he had heard intimations when he returned from Mexico two weeks ago that a border raid plot by intervention interests on both sides of the border was being worked out. He said he had promptly informed General Carranza, who telegraphed in reply that troop movements to prevent such an occurrence had been ordered.

"I understood," Mr. Arredondo added, "that the border attack was planned with the purpose primarily of impeding negotiations of the international commissioners, and also presumably to produce some effect in the coming Presidential elections both in the United States and in Mexico. I cannot condemn too strongly the activity of these common enemies of both countries. Now that the plans are known, I think they will react directly against the purposes of the plotters."

It has been evident since Monday that the State, War, and Justice Departments have been closely watching the Mexican situation, and the announcement issued tonight disclosed for the first time the reason for this activity and many informal conferences. Officials of the State Department were in close conference yesterday and today with officials of the War Department. Today Secretary Baker conferred not only with Secretary Lansing and Counselor Frank L. Polk, of the State Department, but went to the Department of Justice and talked with officials there regarding reports obtained by border agents.

It was recalled tonight that the alleged Huerta plot was nipped in the bud by the army last year by the arrest of Huerta upon his arrival at the border.

All reliable information reaching Washington during the past month has indicated that Villa was gaining strength and becoming very active. It was evident, however, that he could not accomplish much without money and ammunition. In his attack on Chihuahua City he released about a hundred prisoners from the penitentiary, among them Jose Salazar, a General now operating with the Villista bandits. One theory is that these activities have for their purpose a desire to draw out the Pershing expedition and thus cause trouble between the United States Government and Carranza, who has been urging the withdrawal of the American forces.

So far the Villista campaign has failed to change the Mexican policy of the Wilson Administration or to induce General Pershing to take the offensive against him. On the contrary General Pershing has continued to follow his policy of waiting for developments while the de facto Government has been sending troops toward Chihuahua in large numbers. The policy of the American Administration appears to be to make no move while leaving to the Carranza Government to take the offensive against Villa and thus demonstrate its professions of ability to handle the bandit situation.

Carranza Forces Gathering.

A more optimistic view of the situation in Northern Chihuahua was taken today as the result of reports that the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua City had been reinforced by 8,000 men, and that a formidable campaign against the bandits was about to be launched.

Army officers have been inclined to doubt vague reports that the bandits might attack Pershing's forces. They believe the Mexican outlaws would not willingly chance a clash with the troops of the American expedition, particularly as the American cavalry is mounted on seasoned, well-fed horses which would be certain to overtake the battered mounts of the raiders if a pursuit was ordered, as it certainly would be.

Further reports of the exodus of Mexican families from Mexico to the United States came today to the State Department, one dispatch saying that members of the Carranza, Obregon, Trevino, Huerta, and Madero families were now in San Antonio, Texas. The names represent three administrations in Mexico, and officials here could not trace the full meaning of what appears to be an unusual desire to get out of Mexico just at this time.

In some quarters it was believed that economic and social conditions were responsible, rather than an impending collapse of the Government and all the disorder that might bring with it. Officials frankly admitted, however, that they had nothing definite on which to found an opinion.

Navy reports from the Mexican coasts have not reflected the uneasiness in Mexico shown by border advices. Quiet has been reported at all ports recently, with the exception of one brief message saying bandits were operating in the Tampico region.

The following statement was issued by the Mexican Embassy late tonight:

"As indicative of the peaceful conditions existing in the State of Oaxaca, contrary to the sensational rumors in a portion of the press, Ambassador-designate Arredondo gives the following official dispatch received by him from the capital of that State:

OAXACA, Oct. 25.

Lic. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador, Washington, D. C.:

Elections for members of the Constituent Congress were held yesterday throughout the entire State. Quiet, freedom, and enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. It is believed that the Liberal Constitutionalist Party won over the Constitutionalist Democratic and other parties. CASTILLO.

"Mr. Arredondo announced he was in receipt of further advices from General Trevino corroborating those of yesterday—that there was no intention to evacuate Chihuahua, that no attack by Villa was feared, and that ample reinforcements and munitions had been received.

"He also declared that the statements in some of the papers that General Carranza was practically a prisoner of Obregon were too absurd to merit discussion or contradiction."

BAKER REFUSES TO EXPLAIN.

Does Not Mention Villa Plot in West Virginia Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Secretary Baker declined tonight to add anything to the statement he gave out in Washington today to the effect that enemies of the Administration were encouraging Villa to make a raid before the election in the hope of discrediting President Wilson and making votes for Mr. Hughes.

Secretary Baker did not refer to the subject during the course of his speech here tonight.

GUARDSMEN FEAR NO RAID.

New York Division Gets No Warning of Villa's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Tex., Oct. 26.—The headquarters of the New York division has received no information about the expected attack upon the forces of General Pershing in Mexico. Neither have orders to prepare for surprise attacks been received by General O'Ryan. Officers do not think this unusual, because most of the militia camps in the Brownsville district, as well as in other border sectors, have been used more to train the guardsmen than to do actual work of patrolling and guarding.

Because of lack of railroad facilities it would be difficult for a large Mexican force to make an attack upon the twenty-five mile sector guarded by the New York troops.

WANT MEXICAN REFUGEES.

Carranza Commissioners Ask Washington to Give Them Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Mexican members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission today suggested a freer interpretation of the extradition laws of the United States which would result in turning over to them a large number of Mexican refugees in this country who are alleged to be guilty of criminal offenses and who are said to be doing much damage as revolutionary agitators.

It is believed here that these men, if they were returned to Mexico, would be dealt with according to the Carranza decree of Oct. 9, providing for the summary execution of criminals without trial.

The American commissioners countered the Mexican request with a statement that the Mexican Government had been no more liberal than the United States in its interpretation of the existing laws. They also presented a list of criminals who were wanted in the United States, and who had taken refuge in Mexico.

The statement that the Republic of Guatemala was being used by Mexican revolutionists as a base of supplies was laid before the commission today.

VILLA DEMANDS EVACUATION.

His Forces Said to be Insisting That American Line Be Shortened.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Oct. 26.—Villa forces operating near Namiquipa, only twenty-five miles south of the American expedition's southern outpost, have demanded the shortening of the American troop line and gradual evacuation of Mexican territory by the United States army, Americans coming to the border from Mexico report.

A force of 300 Carranza troops is reported encamped at El Valle, between the American field headquarters and the extreme outposts of the American line. These de facto forces are said to be well equipped and well mounted, but, making no apparent effort to apprehend the Villa bandits operating in the vicinity of Namiquipa.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 25.—An enveloping movement by Carranza troops is now under way with Santa Ysabel as the objective, it was announced by general Jacinto B. Trevino, today. This movement has for its object the surrounding of the Villa forces in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel, twenty-five miles southwest of here. Reports received by General Trevino state that the field of the Villa operations gradually is being narrowed.

General Trevino denied a shortage of ammunition at the Chihuahua garrison. He announced that he was well supplied.

ADVERTISEMENT.

President Wilson

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MR. BAKER DENIES THAT VILLA SPEECH

Did Not Compare Washington's Soldiers to Any Mexican Bandits.

DID NOT SAY THEY STOLE

"I Cannot Think," Says Secretary, "Any One Will Believe Me Capable of Slandering the Dead."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker issued a statement yesterday through the Democratic National Committee explaining just what he said in his recent speech in Jersey City regarding the Revolutionary soldiers and the Mexican revolutionists. Mr. Baker's opponents have insisted that he classed the American Revolutionary soldiers with the Villa bandits. Mr. Baker flatly denied that he had ever made any such comparison or had said that Washington's soldiers had stolen silver out of the churches. This is his statement:

"I cannot give the exact words of my Jersey City address, as I had neither manuscript nor notes. Neither have I seen in any complete form just what I am reported to have said, but the substance and spirit of what I did say I can easily reproduce.

"I remarked that a revolution is always a grave matter and attended by conditions of disorder, that men fighting for freedom and inspired by its great ideals have to battle against an established order and until they succeed conditions are upset. I said, for instance, we say of the Mexican revolutionists that they are not always uniformed soldiers. Washington's army as it retreated to Valley Forge was scarcely clad; it was unpaid, unclothed, and unfed, but it persisted through every hardship to its great mission.

"I said we complain of Mexico that property rights are not always respected and said among us to some extent that was no doubt true, as the so-called loyalists who adhered to the cause of King George, even the ministers of the churches, were driven out and their property devoted to the revolution.

"I said of Washington that he was undoubtedly one of the greatest men who ever lived and that no great event in history ever depended so entirely upon one man as did the American Revolution. Of his soldiers I said they were the true founders of our liberties and we must be as brave in maintaining them and as generous in extending the principles they established to struggling peoples everywhere.

"I did not compare Washington's soldiers to Villa or to any Mexican bandits, whatever. I did not say that Washington's soldiers stole anything or that they stole silver out of churches to buy drink or for any other purpose.

"I did not refer to Washington's soldiers as 'bad characters' or compare them with Mexicans in any particular; but on the contrary referred to them as different in training, race, and ideals from the Mexican people.

"I did not refer to anybody's character or accuse anybody, American or Mexican, of wrongdoing. To have done so would have been wholly out of keeping with the argument I was making, which was not based on the acts of individuals but upon the necessary difficulty of a revolutionary struggle.

"I cannot think that any one will believe me capable of slandering the living or the dead, nor can I believe that the story of the dangers encountered, the hardships endured, and the steadfast courage shown by our forefathers in the making of America is other than a tribute to their greatness, a claim upon our admiration, and an inspiration to our patriotism."

CARLSTROM MAY TEST HIS MACHINE TODAY

Times Aeroplane, Practically Reassembled, Awaits His Arrival in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—With the arrival of Victor Carlstrom from Buffalo tomorrow morning, active preparations for THE YORK NEW TIMES nonstop aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York will be begun.

Carlstrom's machine, which is waiting for him at the aviation field at Ashburn, is practically assembled, and it is expected that he will be able to make a trial flight tomorrow afternoon.

Mail matter for the flight is pouring into the temporary office of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, and from accompanying letters it appears that a considerable part of it is regular business mail, in addition to the large number of souvenir letters and postal cards that are being sent. Sentiment among Chicago business men seems to indicate that the establishment of a regular aeroplane mail service between New York and Chicago, operating on regular schedule, would meet very general satisfaction. The establishment of such a service between Chicago and Carroll and New York was projected some months ago by a group of Chicago aviation enthusiasts, and Glenn Muffly, of the Muffly Motor Company, one of the men interested in the movement, believes that the demonstration of its practicability by THE NEW YORK TIMES flight will lead to the realization of the plan in the near future.

"Our plan," said Mr. Muffly, "contemplated a stop at Detroit for oil and perhaps another at Cleveland to take on gasoline. In this way it would be possible to make the flight with about one-third of the fuel weight which THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane will carry, and the weight saved in this manner could be devoted to extra mail or express matter. Of course a considerable number of factors would enter into the cost of such a route, and the matter might have to be postponed until such a time as the flight could easily be made by ordinary aviators who would not command the salaries that must be paid to the leaders of the art of flying. But that it could profitably be established as an express route I am sure, and that it would, when once in satisfactory operation, receive a mail contract from the Government which would greatly reduce the cost of service seems to me extremely probable."

The difficulties of operating an aeroplane mail service in United States territory were pointed out by Captain F. E. Kleinschmidt, an American aviator who has done considerable flying in Alaska and has recently seen service with the Austrian Army on all fronts.

"Aerial mail in the United States," he said, "has naturally been considered so far principally in connection with Alaska, where the great distances, the roughness of the country, and the severity of the Winters make it the most feasible sort of mail carrying for a considerable part of the year. But, unfortunately, the present law permits the letting of mail contracts for a period of only four years. Now, an aerial route in Alaska entails a very heavy outlay. It means, besides the expense for aeroplanes—on which the deterioration would be heavy—for fuel, and for the salaries of aviators, the building of cabins every thirty-five or forty miles to act as distributing points for mail, the purchase of dog teams and sledges, and the operation of supplementary sledge delivery between the points at which the aeroplane stops. This, of course, if the route is to be of any service outside of the immediate neighborhood of towns. This would mean a very heavy initial expense, and one that could hardly be recouped in four years; and at the end of that time the contract would again be open.

"Now, the progress of aviation at present makes it practically certain that in any four years there would have been great strides forward made by the science, and the man who had obtained the first contract, working on his own system, and perhaps with machines of his own make, might find himself at an insuperable disadvantage compared with some one newly in the field with superior equipment.

"I don't believe aeroplane mail in Alaska or other sparsely settled regions will be practicable unless the law is changed to permit the letting of mail contracts for eight years, as in Canada. Between Dawson and New York is, of course, a matter of 4,000 miles, and under those conditions it might be an entirely feasible proposition."

WILSON DECRIES TRADE WAR FEAR

Continued from Page 1.

pitality in which Republicans and Democrats alike joined.

In response to an address of welcome by Mayor George Puchta the President told a crowd of business men who filled the hall of the Chamber of Commerce to overflowing that he was delighted to have a chance to throw dignity aside for the day and join in the day's festivities with a feeling of comradeship. In concluding his remarks the President said:

"There is no other nation in which it can be said that the character of the government and the action of the government so directly depend upon the character and action of the individual citizen; and just so soon as we get that ardor in our thought we are ready for all the great tasks that lie ahead of us, for the tasks of America in the future are incomparably greater than the tasks of America in the past. We have now to make a team of ourselves and pull for all the world the great chariot in which rides the Goddess of Liberty."

The President hurried from the Chamber of Commerce reception to the luncheon of the Women's City Club, where he delivered the chief speech of the day.

Problems to Follow the War.

In his speech President Wilson said in part:

"You know that I began that academic career to which so many unpleasant references are nowadays made as a teacher in a woman's college. I taught the women at Bryn Mawr as best I could the science of government. It has therefore always been a well-known fact to me that when I address women upon public questions I can address them exactly as I would address men.

"After all, the real problem of this country is to make a community of it, is to get the civic spirit the same from one side of the continent to the other. And not only the spirit the same, but the conscious purpose the same.

"I am very glad, in the midst of the confusions and the irresponsible talk of a campaign, to be permitted to discuss these things that have nothing to do with campaigns, that run all through the history of the nation, and must always run through, and look forward to the times to come when, whether in one capacity or in another, we must all co-operate for a common object. And therefore for one have been very much disturbed by some of the things that have been predicted, that are said to be going to happen after the war, after the present distressing war in Europe.

"I say that I have been distressed because apparently the point of these predictions was that this war of arms was going to be followed by another sort of contest, based on a radical economic rivalry which would breed deeper antagonisms than the antagonisms of actual force. You know what has happened in countries like our own beloved country. The feeling between North and South in this country did not arise out of the fighting. It arose out of the political measures that followed the war. It is in times of peace that the irreconcilable antagonisms of nations are created. When you fight, you fight to say, get the hatred out of your blood by the very exertion of the struggle. Moreover, it is a contact of force with an equal force, and respect is bred between the antagonists. But it would be a very sad pity if this war should be followed by subtle antagonisms that could not be cured in that way, and that did not lead to mutual respect.

"For one thing it is predicted that after this war is over Europe will in some way overwhelm the United States by her economic power and her economic antagonisms to the United States. I wonder that any thinking men can entertain an opinion of that sort. It is obviously based upon singular and profound ignorance. What is this war going to Europe? Does war increase the economic efficiency of a nation? There are some 25,000,000 men under arms or who have been under arms in this titanic struggle. From 40 to 60 per cent. of the skilled mechanics of Europe have been called into the field; not mechanics merely, but men of skill of every sort, men who could employ upon the human spirit as well as deftly handle a mechanical instrument. And the whole energy, the whole physical energy, the whole dexterity, the whole thought of great nations have been concentrated upon this business of destruction. The business of destruction has been so successful that the materials of economic life have been destroyed upon an enormous scale. The debt that the nations are piling up are so great that the interest on them will equal the whole budgets of these nations before the war came on.

"And these gentlemen tell us that these nations that have spent their best blood and energy for this thing are in the meantime doing what? Creating great bodies of goods which they are going to ship to us and dump on us when the war is over. Have they ever been a day since the war in their imagination? Have they any conception of what this war means? Do they not know that the population that is not in the field is bent, in all its concentrated energy, upon one thing, namely, sustaining those who are in the field?

"And are they now creating dyestuffs to ruin our markets? Are they now manufacturing silks to overcome our American silk factories? Are they producing that they were ordinarily sent to America in such abundance, while they are in this death grapple, that they are thinking of overwhelming America?

"Why, my friends, we ought not to turn to these people in fear, but in sympathy! We ought to realize that after this exhaustion they will need us, and that we need not fear them. I would be ashamed of anybody in America who should regard with satisfaction this lowering of the physical energy of Europe, for besides the men killed in the field, besides the men hopelessly maimed, there are the men whose nerve will never be fit again for the exercise of skill or initiative or enterprise. The whole nervous and physical energy of these nations will require, I do not know how long, a generation, say, to recover its tone. No man with a heart under his jacket can regard that with satisfaction and say that will be America's opportunity if by saying that will be America's opportunity he means America's opportunity to take advantage of it. It will be America's opportunity, but it will be her opportunity to do something very much greater than that, for in the meantime look at the situation of the United States.

Our Industrial Revival.

"The United States has had an industrial and manufacturing revival in the last two years such as it never experienced before, and when men imagine that this is due to the trade created by the war they are merely imagining it, because they have not read the facts. If you take the figures of our commerce, domestic and foreign included, you will find that the foreign commerce, even upon the modest reckoning of our domestic commerce, does not equal four per cent. of the total, and the exports in munitions, and not merely in munitions, but in everything that goes to supply armies—draft animals, automobile trucks, food directly intended for that purpose, shoes, clothes, everything that is needed by the commissary of an army—that all these things put together do not constitute one per cent. of the total of our commerce. Now, is four per cent. creating the ninety-six per cent? Is it reasonable to suppose that it is?

"And in the meantime what have we done? It was estimated at the beginning of the war that about four thousand millions of dollars' worth of American securities were held on the other side of the water. In these two years we have bought back again, it is estimated—for it cannot be accurately determined—$2,000,000,000. We have actually been able to take back into our own hands half of what we have borrowed from Europe, and we have accumulated in that time $2,000,000,000 of gold, which is one-third of the gold supply of the world. If the war goes on another year we shall probably have half the gold supply of the world.

New World Spirit Here.

"And in the meantime we have got a sort of world spirit that we never had before. One of the difficulties with America has been that she has been too provincial. She has thought too exclusively of herself and of her own development, sometimes to her great advantage, but, nevertheless, too exclusively if she is to realize her place in the world. And the fact that all the rest of the world was in a different case has made us realize the meaning of our national life and the opportunities of our national life more vividly than we ever realized them before. And so we are the creditors of the world, in some sense the bankers of the world, as we never were before. Our whole activity has been quickened to the highest point. We are awake. We are ready. Ready for what?

America Not Helpless.

"Suppose, however, that all of Europe had been secretly, I suppose in the night time, manufacturing goods that we know they have not time to manufacture, at any rate, in the day time, and was ready, as these men with silly imaginations say that they are, to dump goods—for dump is the word they like to use—to dump their goods on us. We have means of defense, and we have means of aggression. Our means of defense are that we have taken pains to have all the instrumentalities to find out exactly what is going on, and to be ready to act immediately we find that it is necessary to defend ourselves. And in a law passed in the last session of Congress we have an absolutely explicit law preventing the dumping of foreign goods on this market at prices cheaper than they are sold at home. It is illegal, and the gentlemen who try it can be fined $1,000 apiece and given a year in jail to think it over. We are not helpless. We are not blind; and we have created instrumentalities by which we can serve the world. Th. chief instrumentality is the Federal Reserve banking system.

"What I want, therefore, to preach from this time on, in office or out of office—because even out of office I can retain my powers of locution—what I intend to preach from this time on is that America must show itself as a member of the family of nations she has the same attitude toward the other nations that she wishes her people to have toward each other: That America is going to take this position, that she will lend her moral force, if other nations will join her, to see to it that no nation and no group of nations tries to take advantage of another nation or group of nations, and that the only thing ever fought for is the common rights of humanity.

"A great many men are complaining that we are not fighting now in order to get something—not something spiritual, not a right, not something we could be proud of, but something we could possess and take advantage of and trade on and profit by. They are complaining that the Government of the United States has not the spirit of other Governments, which is to put the force, the army and navy, of that Government behind investments in foreign countries. Just so certainly as you do that, you join this chaos of competing and hostile ambitions.

Last Great War We Can Keep Out Of.

"Have you ever heard what started the present war? If you have, I wish you would publish it, because nobody else has, so far as I can gather. Nothing particular started it, but everything in general. There had been growing up in Europe a mutual suspicion, an interchange of conjectures about what this Government and that Government was going to do, and interlacing of alliances and understandings in complex web of intrigue and spying, that presently was sure to entangle the whole of the family of mankind on that side of the water in its meshes.

"Now, revive that after this war is over and sooner or later you will have that such another war, and this is the last war of the kind or of any kind that involves the world that the United States can keep out of.

"I say that because I believe that the business of neutrality is over; not because I want it to be over, but I mean this, that war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable. Just as neutrality would be intolerable for me if I lived in a community where everybody had to assert his own rights by force and I had to go around among my neighbors and say: 'Here, this can't last any longer; let us get together and see that nobody disturbs the peace any more.' That is what society is and we have not yet a society of nations.

Urges Society of Nations.

"We must have a society of nations, not suddenly, not by insistence, not by any hostile emphasis upon the demand, but by the demonstration of the needs of the time. The nations of the world must get together and say, 'Nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for any object which the world's opinion can not sanction.' The world's peace ought to be disturbed if the fundamental rights of humanity are invaded, but it ought not to be disturbed for any other thing that I can think of, and America was established in order to indicate, at any rate in one Government, the fundamental rights of man. America must hereafter be ready as a member of the family of nations to exert her whole force, moral and physical, to the assertion of those rights throughout the round globe.

Wants Unity of Spirit.

"That is the reason that we are so much interested now in the establishment of a unity of spirit in the United States. We must all be the same kind of Americans in order that we may do the same kind of American things. The problem is a spiritual problem. It is a problem which can be solved only by the heart, can be solved only by those fine emotions which are, after all, the masters of action.

"The exceptional man is generally too much in love with himself, for one thing, and generally knows more than it is lawful under divine law for any man to know, whereas the average man is ready to learn; he is ready to take as well as to give; he has been in the bitter struggle of life; he does not expect to be handed roses at every turn, he does not expect to live luxuriously; he knows that life is a struggle and the best that he can manage to get is a square deal.

"So that in struggling in the present and in planning for the future, my moral is, let us see to it that America as a whole, and every American that constitutes America as one of the factions, is shot through with that spirit of human sympathy, which is the only spirit of true enterprise."

School Children Welcome Him.

When the President left the Women's City Club to drive through the city he found the largest crowds of the day awaiting him. People hung out of windows to wave flags and handkerchiefs. The streets he was to take had been advertised in the newspapers and whenever the President's car passed a school building he found the children lined up to greet him.

At one point the car stopped to permit a little girl to hand a big bouquet of flowers to the President and Mrs. Wilson. As the auto passed a tall office building the Presidential salute was fired by a mortar on the roof which threw up bombs that burst above the party.

The President returned after his drive to the hotel for a brief rest before attending dinner at the Business Men's Club.

America for the Ordinary Man.

In his address at the dinner President Wilson said that "it is the business of every public servant to act in the spirit of the people whom he serves." He spoke of the difficulty of finding how the people are thinking. Praising Abraham Lincoln, he said that the men who have started at the bottom and worked upward "make America rich."

"The real task is a task of interpretative sympathy," he added. "What we have got to do for America is to receive the misunderstandings between classes. America was created for that purpose, and if it fails it will have failed in its mission. America was created for the ordinary man, and I do not know but that we could all qualify under that classification. The only extraordinary men I have ever known were extraordinary chiefly in their own estimation."

Throng Hears Night Speech.

The Music Hall, where the President spoke tonight, was packed to the doors. Men and women stood in the aisles. Outside the streets were crowded. When the President appeared on the stage beside ex-Governor Judson Harmon the people stood and cheered, waving American flags. In his speech the President said, in part:

"We are the clearing house for the sympathies of mankind. We are debtors to mankind to see that we square our policies with human liberty everywhere. We are lending money to the rest of the world. If we are going to lend money for trade after this war is over we will be denying our heritage. America, as a financial nation, has this delicate duty—neutrality. It must see to it that it lends its money for the advantage of mankind generally. The problem we are engaged in now is to see that our sympathies unite instead of divide us.

"Trade wars are more dangerous to the peace of mankind than the wars of arms. They breed that kind of underhand jealousy, those secret combinations for advantage which touch men at the very sources of their life and lead to a profound antagonism which generations cannot blot out."

War Necessary Some Day.

The President spoke of the needs of the Armenians, the Poles, and other peoples who "are unorganized." Then he continued:

"We have got to step out in the great arena. Some day we may have to use the physical force of this nation.

"Being the nation that we are, we cannot use it to promote aggressions; being the nation that we are we should use it to prevent aggression.

"We must see that no nation goes to war for some cause not approved by the verdict of mankind," the President went on.

"That's the kind of war I am willing to engage in. Other nations owe it to respect for the opinion of mankind to submit their cases to the opinion of mankind. I know that our nation will be willing to lend every dollar of her wealth, every ounce of her blood, to the maintenance of the peace of the world built upon that foundation.

"We know that happiness lives in the atmosphere of peace. We are disciples of righteousness and we want peace because we know the righteousness cannot breathe any other air."

In conclusion the President said:

"The problem of our politics—I am not speaking of the problem to be settled Nov. 7 (cries of 'Wilson! Wilson!') The 7th of November will come and go and be forgotten. Don't let men lead you who are looking over their shoulders. Let men lead you who are looking forward."

"Woodrow Wilson," shouted a group in the crowd, as Mr. Wilson smiled. "But follow the men," continued the President, "who do not ask 'What is your race?' 'What is your religion?'—who do not even ask what is your politics, but simply say, 'Are you American?'"

The Journey Through Ohio.

On his way through Ohio this morning the President was greeted by big crowds at Chillicothe, Greenfield, Blanchester, and Loveland. At Chillicothe the President received a bouquet of flowers. He looked at the card, and then said: "Oh! This is for the madam; I was going to take the compliment myself until I read the card."

The President, who lived in Chillicothe as a boy, looked rather longingly at the town, and when the crowd kept calling for a speech he said: "I am not making any speeches, but I want to say how much gratified I am at this meeting. I feel as if you are home folks. It is like coming back to old times. I had a jolly time here when I was a boy. I would like to get off and repeat."

A laborer pushed his hand through the railing and asked to shake hands with the President. "I want to shake hands with the next President," he said. The rest of the crowd then began to surge up to shake hands, and a small boy yelled: "You've started something now!" The President laughed. His reception at the other places was of the same hearty character. The President was enjoying his journey out among the "folks," as he expressed it, and the "folks" showed every evidence of cordiality.

"I can tell when people are glad to see me," the President said yesterday, "by the way they grip my hand. It is a sure barometer."

As much as possible Mr. Wilson used his left hand today, but often he was compelled by the numbers that insisted on greeting him to use the injured right, which was protected by a heavy bandage. The President was thoroughly delighted with his reception. He showed in every move he made his enjoyment of the spirit in which he was received.

"Cincinnati may be largely German and Republican," the Democratic leaders were saying tonight, "but one would never guess it from the way it acted today."

The President left for Shadow Lawn at 10 o'clock this evening.

WILSON'S TRADE FIGURES.

Treasury's Actuary Furnishes Basis of Munitions Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The basis of the argument made by President Wilson today in Cincinnati that our foreign war trade is but a small fraction of our domestic trade is a statement attributed to The Annalist by Secretary McAdoo in his recent Chicago speech to the effect that our domestic trade amounts every year, with two turnovers, to $500,000,000,000, and that our export of munitions for the year ended June 30, 1916, was only $960,000,000. The latter total was furnished by the Actuary of the Treasury Department.

As there was doubt about the accuracy of the statement that the total domestic trade of the United States amounted to the large figure given by The Annalist, Secretary McAdoo took also the estimate by other authorities of $100,000,000,000 a year as possibly more nearly correct. From these totals very small comparative percentages of foreign trade were obtained.

In assembling the figures of foreign war trade the Treasury Actuary did not take account of a number of exports which in some quarters might be construed as having been designed for war purposes. If these should be included in the exports on account of the war the total would be much greater than that given by President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo. But the munitions exports amount only to the figures given by them.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the United States shipped to Europe horses to the value of $73,681,000, against a value of $3,000,000 in 1914. Mules shipped in the year ended with June were valued at $22,916,000, as against $690,000 in 1914. The barbed wire shipments amounted to $29,000,000. Railway cars to the value of $167,742,000 were shipped to the belligerent countries. Corn shipments to Europe in 1914 amounted to $883,000, and increased $90,780,000 in the fiscal year 1916. Brass, $75,000, against $7,000,000 in 1914.

All the American wheat crop except $12,000,000 worth was taken by the allied countries. Automobiles valued at $97,464,000 went to Europe in 1916. Parts of automobiles exported were valued at $22,536,000.

RAILWAY UNIONS ASK VOTES FOR WILSON

For the First Time in Their History Brotherhoods Take Active Part in Politics.

Following the recent action of the American Federation of Labor in espousing the candidacy of President Wilson, the chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods, it was announced last night, have sent a personal appeal in the form of a circular letter to their members, urging them to vote for the re-election of the President.

The announcement was made by G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at his headquarters at the Herald Square Hotel. Mr. Sines bitterly arraigned Mr. Hughes as a foe to labor men and cited his record while Governor. It is the first time in the history of railroad unions, it was stated, that the brotherhoods have been induced to swerve from their policy of keeping out of politics, but Mr. Sines explained that the issues in the present campaign were fraught with such far-reaching significance that drastic action had been deemed necessary. He said:

"Charles Evans Hughes in his campaign speeches in Ohio, Kentucky, and other States has criticised the Adamson bill establishing an eight-hour law, stating that if he had been President it would never have been enacted. This is the nearest approach to a specific declaration that the Republican candidate has yet made of what he would do if he were in President Wilson's place. He showed the people of this country thereby a fact which was pretty well established when he was Governor of New York, namely, that he is hand in glove with the railroad corporations and is indifferent or opposed to legislation designed to regulate or improve conditions on the lines.

"Mr. Hughes while Governor of New York was conspicuous for his antagonism to the rightful demands of labor. He vetoed every measure that came before him which was calculated to improve the condition of the laboring man. In view, consequently, of Mr. Hughes's record as Governor, and in spite of his guerile declaration that he regard the Adamson bill, that it is impossible to repeal a surrender, it is nevertheless the opinion of the four brotherhoods that he intends, if elected, to repeal the bill. If the twofold calamity of Mr. Hughes's election and the repeal of the Adamson bill should come to pass the membership of the four brotherhoods would be unanimous for a strike and the situation would cause a paralysis of the transportation facilities of the country."

SEE WILSON SAFE OUT WEST.

Chairman McCormick Gets Good News from Utah and California.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee received reports yesterday which caused him to predict that the Democrats would carry New York and New Jersey and that they had a good chance in California and Utah.

Edwin S. Harris, Democratic State Chairman of New York, thought that if Mr. Hughes is to carry New York State he must get a plurality in New York City. This, he said, was impossible, as the Republican candidate would not get within 150,000 of enough votes to bring it about. He said there was going to be a big slump in Republican up-State districts, and in this he was borne out by William H. Riley, Democratic leader of Broome County.

"The reports I receive from my canvassers," said Mr. Riley, "are so strong that I cannot believe them without pinching myself. My county, normally Republican by from 5,000 to 7,000, is going to go Democratic, or very close to it."

William H. Edwards, Secretary of the National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, has started a plan to have 100,000 college men all over the country call their friends and neighbors by telephone on the morning of Nov. 6 and advise them to vote for Wilson.

GIVES ESTATE TO CHARITY.

W. C. T. U. and Schools for Women Evangelists Get Bequests.

The will of Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, widow of the Rev. William C. Willing and sister of the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler, who died on Oct. 9, leaves her entire estate to charity. She directed that all manuscripts of her own authorship be delivered to Mrs. Hargot Holt Dey and W. I. Fee of Fort Pierce, Fla., who were empowered to dispose of them. She gives the rest of her property in equal parts to the Evangelistic Training Schools for Women of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The will says:

"The students in all these training schools must be taught to teach and preach the truths of the Bible as they are set forth by the theological authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this date."

Mrs. Willing directed that if the conditions were not complied with her estate was to go to the Salvation Army. The value of the bequests is not disclosed.

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LORDS DENOUNCE OUR COURSE ON U-53

Continued from Page 1.

were sunk. I am sure the Admiralty (indeed, I think it has been made public) can multiply instances which have occurred since the middle of August and are occurring every week of allied or neutral merchant vessels having torpedoes fired at them without warning, and in some cases loss of life occurring from crews being placed in open boats as the only chance of safety when the vessel is sunk.

"These instances are occurring in different parts of the world. If he asks whether they occurred off the United States coast the other day, that is a matter on which I cannot pronounce any opinion until we get the facts; but if he wishes to know whether they are occurring elsewhere, it is undoubtedly a fact, and we have published instances quite lately of its occurring in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

"I see no use at this moment of discussing the question. The pledge was one which passed between the Government of Germany and the Government of the United States. It is not a pledge given to us. I do not think that at the present moment we can do any good whatever by discussing the question of what the policy of the United States is or ought to be toward the German Government in regard to that subject. That is a matter for the United States itself. I do not think the allied interests or the interests of these merchant vessels could be served by raising any discussion in this country at the present moment with regard to a matter which is one between the United States Government and the German Government, and which is a matter, of course, in which it is for the United States Government, not for us, to decide what is the policy and what is the action which the circumstances of the case require that the United States Government should take."

Lord Sydenham asked when the promised declaration with regard to these outrages would be made. Viscount Grey said: "I did not know this was going to be raised, and I have not had the opportunity of referring to what Lord Crewe said. It is a matter which would require further statement and some consideration."

U-BOATS SATISFY GERMANS.

Recent Raids on Norwegian Shipping Silence Public Clamor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—While the silence of the German press and public on the subject of sharpened submarine warfare may be attributed in some measure to the stand of Hindenburg and Ludendorff against it, much more significant is the growing popular realization that sharpened submarine warfare is actually in force. And the public is beginning to regard it as efficient and highly satisfactory.

The fact is that it is successful as never before, for it is sharpened not qualitatively, but quantitatively. Reports pouring into Berlin up to midnight indicate that submarines and submarine cruisers again had a field day, the number of enemy or neutral contraband carrying ships sunk being greater than ever before reported in one day.

The main field of submarine activity continues to be in the North Sea and the Arctic, and contraband carrying Norwegian shipping again was the heaviest sufferer. How successful German submarines are in their campaign to break up traffic to Archangel and Norwegian commerce to England is indicated by the fact that Norway's insurance loss for contraband in the last three days amounts to nearly 8,000,000 crowns, while since Oct. 1 twenty-three contraband carrying Norwegian steamers, insured for 19,000,000 crowns, have been sunk, to say nothing of numerous Norwegian sailing ships.

The Captain of the Rumanian steamer Bystritza reported that the submarine commander told him ten German submarines were operating in the Arctic. Of six Norwegian freighters that sailed yesterday from the Norwegian port of Vardoe for Archangel four turned back to port because they sighted submarines.

Yesterday's Christiania papers gave first place on the front page, under large headlines, to many telegrams regarding the sinking of seven Norwegian ships, including five steamers and two sailing vessels, entailing an insurance loss of 4,000,000 crowns.

May Answer Grey's Speech.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—It is reported in Parliamentary circles that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, will answer, in the Reichstag tomorrow, the speech recently delivered by Viscount Grey, British Foreign Secretary, before the Foreign Press Association in London.

RUMANIAN GUNNERS CALLED POOR SHOTS

German General Who Led First Troops Across the Border Gives His Impressions.

INFANTRY LACK STAMINA

Are Good for One Battle Only—Men Recruited in Dobrudja Surrender or Desert en Masse.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S ARMY, Somewhere on the Rumanian Front, Oct. 20, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 26.)—I spent last evening with Lieut. Gen. von ——, who had the distinction of being mentioned in an official German Staff report as leading the first German troops into Transylvania and falling hard on the Rumanians at the Vulcan Pass.

He is a typical Prussian General of great energy and will power and tireless physique, who should bob up again in Rumanian history, as he holds a command of first line importance. He imparted the following odds and ends of pertinent information with running correspondential comment:

"We are going a little slow just now because of the heavy nature of the fighting in the passes. When we are once beyond the passes things will go faster."

This heaviness had been increased by the year's first snow that had fallen all night. In the morning the Transylvanian Alps were white and beastly cold and unattractive as a theatre of war for war corresponding, yet the Germans say the snow cannot stop them.

"Scenically this is the loveliest battleground on any front on which we have fought."

The exhilarating mountain scenery is having a remarkable tonic effect on the veterans of the dreary Russian plains or exhausted Somme fighters for whom the Rumanian campaign is a high vacation. The Transylvanian Alps are proving a sanitarium, where German army corps are recovering from nerve shock incident to Anglo-French and Russian drumfire, a not unimportant factor.

"We are especially interested because the fighting here is on and for ancient German Kultur soil, tilled by an ancient Teutonic order."

The German troops are feeling, consequently, very much at home and cheery here in Transylvania, with its clean, trim Saxon towns and villages, with their Germanic women. The Teuton tongue is spoken preponderatingly, and the rock-crested ancient burgs of the Deutschritter are the peers of any castles on the much rediscovered German Kultur island in a Hungarian-Rumanian sea, now proving a moral asset of concrete military value.

"But lovely mountain scenery is hard to fight. It is surprising, however, what German soldiers can stand. It is as unbelievable here as in the Carpathians. There is delay, of course, in our artillery Aufmarsch, (meaning the bringing up of heavy artillery.) Also, reconnoitring is much slower here, because the men have to clamber laboriously up mountain slopes. It takes an artillery observer, for instance, sometimes six hours to climb to an observation point. It is also a difficult country for aerial reconnoissance. Fliers have difficulty, owing to air currents over the valleys, and can only observe when the sun shines directly into the valley, namely, around noon, which is the worst time of day for flying. Not only reconnoitring, but reporting, is slower. Everything goes slower here."

The Germans have plenty of aviators on the scene and the Rumanians practically nothing in the aviation line, as far as I could observe.

"Rumanian fliers have had bad luck. We've shot down six of them so far. Two others were forced to land and burned up their machines."

Their wrecks are still visible to war tourists in a field along the road from Kronstadt to Predeal Pass.

"The Rumanian artillery in general is poor, particularly poor at correcting shots. The infantry have fought well, their Jaegers being experienced mountain fighters. The value of their infantry, however, varies. The Rumanians fought particularly well at Geisterwald, where they stormed twice in our heavy artillery fire. Rumanian infantry could usually stand drumfire once. After that experienced men were good, but the inexperienced couldn't be brought to fight again. As a rule the new Rumanian formations are good for one battle only. We found many Bulgars from Dobrudja in the Rumanian ranks."

These Dobrudja Bulgars were the finest physical specimens I saw among the Rumanian prisoners, and by general agreement were excellent fighters, but unreliable and prone to desert or surrender en masse to the Germans when hailed as friends and allies.

"We were surprised to find the Rumanians had such poor field fortifications. Curiously, the Rumanians seemed to be afraid to come into Hermannstadt. Apparently they were not prepared to take charge of so large a city. I watched the battle of Hermannstadt from its highest point. It was a unique experience. I was able to see all my troops in action as I directed them. It is not often that a General sees a battle in this war. Kronstadt, too, was a rare battle—like a manoeuvre. It was a joyous battle for us, also, because of bloody Rumanian losses with hardly any on our part. Curiously, I took twenty-five Rumanian guns, including thirteen heavy ones, exactly the number of my casualties."

The General concluded by saying that the Austrian heir to the throne, Archduke Karl Franz Josef, Honorary Commander in Chief of this front, had visited him earlier in the day. "A joyous, fresh, firm soldier's nature" characterized the future Austrian Emperor, who appears also to have sense enough not to mix in and try to tell these professionals how to run the offensive.

BLOW UP BRIDGE AT CERNAVODA

Continued from Page 1.

beyond the frontier. We have captured 1 officer and 157 men.

To sum up: On the western frontier of Moldavia after violent combats the enemy everywhere has been repulsed beyond the frontier. He now occupies but a small portion of territory between Sultza and Trotus and a small insignificant portion of Uzul Valley. His losses were very heavy.

In the Buzeu Valley at Table Butzi, Bratocea, and Predeiu there is nothing new to report. An action continues to the south of Predeal. Enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the region of Dragoslavole we repulsed violent enemy attacks.

In the Alt Valley the situation is unchanged.

In Jiul the enemy has progressed in the region to the west of the valley. General Dragalina, who was in command of the army, was wounded while directing operations against that district.

There has been an artillery duel at Orsova.

Southern front: On the Danube there has been some artillery activity.

Dobrudja: There is nothing fresh to report.

Booty in Constanza.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A large quantity of supplies was captured by the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen at Constanza, it is asserted in a Bulgarian War Office statement, which says:

The booty captured at Constanza is considerable. It consists of 500 trucks, several locomotives and other railway equipment, many oil tanks, most of which were burned; sheds and storehouses, likewise all, and seventy Turkish vessels interned by the Rumanians.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, however, everything that would have been useful to the invading forces was destroyed, the Russian sailors before the port was evacuated.

"The last train left Constanza in the direction of Cernavoda when the enemy was bombarding various sections of the line," the dispatch adds. "The enemy concentrated a heavy, ceaseless gunfire on the port of Constanza, but the Russian sailors worked bravely under this fire, burning grain elevators, stores of cereals, flour, naphtha and kerosene. The Russian flotilla did not leave the bay until the port, with everything useful to the enemy, was in flames. The flotilla escaped unscathed."

KING APPEALS TO HIS ARMY.

Ferdinand of Rumania Says It Must Not Give Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—King Ferdinand of Rumania is reported to have issued the following order of the day:

"No unit may withdraw. Every formation must maintain its positions at every price. Every lost position must immediately be retaken. The mountains that for a thousand years have been the shield to our race must form an impassable wall. The honor and the safety of the Fatherland demand this. With God's help victory will be ours."

According to Swiss papers, which publish considerably censored reports, the foreign Ministers at Bucharest are already making preparations to depart from the fortress.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung learns that the fighting preceding the capture of Constanza was murderous. A terrific artillery fire continuing from Wednesday to Friday literally crushed and pulverized the Rumanian fortified positions so that the enemy offered strong infantry resistance only at a few points, and after a few hours his strength was broken, the retreat degenerating into panicky flight.

The situation of the Russian-Rumanian forces is held to be desperate, retreat across the Danube being considered as out of the question.

ITALIAN GUNS ARE BUSY.

Vienna Chronicles Heavy Shelling, but No Big Infantry Attacks.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement, issued by the War Office at Vienna today concerning operations in the Italian theatre, says:

Our positions in the Wippach (Vippaco) Valley and on the Karst (Carso) Plateau yesterday were shelled heavily by artillery and mine-throwers. The fire diminished gradually toward noon.

Hostile reconnoitring detachments which approached our positions were repulsed with hand-grenades.

ROME, Oct. 26.—An official statement issued by the War Office says:

Yesterday there were artillery actions in the region of Monte Lagazuoi and in the Travenanzes and Boite Valleys, also to the east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau.

In the afternoon the enemy intensified its fire east of Gorizia, but did not deliver an infantry attack. Some shells fell in Gorizia, killing a few persons.

REPULSE GERMANS 4 TIMES NEAR VAUX

French Hold All the Ground They Won Tuesday, Beating Off Violent Assaults.

CLOSING IN ON VAUX FORT

German Prisoners Now Total 5,000—British on the Somme Check German Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Again the Germans have made determined assaults on the French lines in the neighborhood of Vaux and Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, where Nivell's troops gained so much ground on Tuesday. Four violent attacks were delivered by the soldiers of the Crown Prince today, but all failed, according to the bulletin of the French War Office.

Unofficial advices from Paris say that the French troops are following up as fast as they can the advantage gained by Tuesday's forward sweep and, according to late information, have closed in to within less than 500 yards of Vaux Fort. Paris expects any moment to hear of the capture of the fort, which would restore completely the French line of Feb. 25.

The German forces at Verdun are said to be reacting so slowly and with such apparent lack of strength that, in the opinion of French military men, they no longer possess a general reserve, but are obliged to withdraw men from one section of the front to reinforce another section in case of need.

Operations on the Somme front have dwindled to local undertakings of little importance. An attack by Germans on Stuff trench, north of Thiepval, was repulsed today.

The night report of the French War Office, telling of the heavy fighting in the Vaux-Douaumont region, reads:

North of the Somme an attempt at attack by the enemy against the Bois l'Abbaye Farm, south of Bouchavesnes, was easily repulsed. The artillery struggle continues very lively in the region of Sailly-Saillisel and also south of the Somme in the sector of Vermandovilliers-Chaulnes.

On the Verdun front the day was marked by violent enemy counterattacks. Four successive times the Germans attacked positions which we regained from them in the Douaumont region. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning and at 2:30 P. M. two attacks, directed on the fort and on our front to the east, were shattered by our artillery and infantry fire, despite the intense bombardment with which they were preceded and accompanied.

At 8:30 o'clock in the afternoon a third and very powerful attack, which debouched from the Haudromont Wood, was taken under the fire of our batteries and machine guns. Four waves of assault were thrown back in disorder, and the enemy sustained considerable losses. Isolated elements which succeeded in approaching our first line were made prisoner.

The fourth attempt against our trenches to the south of Chauffour Wood was also completely defeated. Our front has been entirely maintained.

The total prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 5,000. To these must be added several hundred wounded picked up by our ambulances.

Everywhere else the day was quiet.

The afternoon report of the French War Office reads:

On the Verdun front the situation is unchanged. The enemy made no counterattack during the night, contenting himself with bombarding violently the sectors of Vaux and Douaumont. Elsewhere the night was calm.

A German aeroplane was felled in the region of Vauquois, in the neighborhood of our lines, by motor gun fire.

One of our pilots attacked from a height of 100 meters an artillery column on the road between Conflans and Etain and threw the drivers into disorder. The drivers fled, abandoning their teams.

The communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

This morning after a bombardment the enemy delivered an attack against Stuff Trench, which runs northward of Stuff Redoubt. He was driven off with considerable losses, our artillery proving very effective. Forty-one prisoners remained in our hands.

During the day the enemy artillery was active against our front south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Loos and Fouquevillers.

In spite of the unfavorable weather, our aeroplanes yesterday co-operated successfully with our artillery and bombed many enemy billets and depots. Three of our machines have not returned.

The British War Office report of this afternoon says:

During the night the enemy shelled heavily our front between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Les Boeufs and in the neighborhood of the Stuff and Zollern redoubts, (north of the Somme.)

We successfully raided enemy trenches near Monchy and also northeast of Arras. Considerable damage was done and prisoners were taken.

Says Douaumont Fort Was Evacuated.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fort de Douaumont, in the Verdun region, was evacuated by the German garrison prior to its capture by the French, says an official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters. The French attacks against German positions north of Fort de Douaumont and Vaux yesterday were repulsed by the Germans, it is added. The statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Our artillery bombardment efficiently held under fire the trenches, batteries, and establishments of the enemy on both sides of the Somme yesterday.

Our positions on the north bank of the river were covered by the enemy with strong bombardment, which prepared the English for partial advances to the north of Courcelette, Le Sars, Gueudecourt, and Les Boeufs. None of these attacks succeeded. They only caused new sacrifices to the enemy.

Army Group of Crown Prince Frederick William.—A French attack the day before yesterday northeast of Verdun, favored by misty weather, advanced beyond the destroyed trenches as far as the fort and village of Douaumont. The fort had been evacuated by the garrison. We did not succeed in reoccupying the works before the enemy entered. Our troops took prepared positions close to the north of the fort, in a majority of cases only upon strict command and then reluctantly. In these positions yesterday all further French attacks, especially violent ones against Vaux, were repulsed.

INCREASE SOMME FORCES.

Germans Have More Divisions There Than Ever, Says Gen. Maurice.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The idea that German effectives have been removed from the Western front for duty elsewhere is a mistaken one, said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in an interview today:

"There are more German divisions on the Western front today than ever," he asserted.

The slowing down of the British offensive on the Somme has been entirely due to the weather conditions, General Maurice explained.

"Despite the minor importance of the British operations during the last fortnight," said he, "you may notice that the German official communiqués frequently state that heavy attacks have been repulsed. Such statements are purely imaginary. Our operations, while designed to improve our positions, have been accomplished with minimum losses to ourselves, while inflicting the heaviest possible losses upon the Germans.

"Our chief operation was the occupation of the brow of the ridge, extending from Le Sars to Thiepval, which was dominated by the Schwaben redoubt. A brigade order, captured from the Germans, states that the redoubt must be recaptured at any cost and offers members of German regiments fourteen days' leave for every English prisoner brought in. The order explains that the holding of this line by the British enables them to overlook the whole German artillery position in the valley of the Ancre, exposing the same to destruction."

General Maurice remarked that the German statements were probably to be explained by the fact known to every old soldier that when an enemy loses the ascendency he becomes "jumpy," and magnifies every minor operation into a determined attack. Consequently, if there is an exchange of artillery fire and this is not followed up by a British infantry attack the Germans, according to General Maurice's theory, think they have repulsed an important movement.

JOFFRE SAW VERDUN DRIVE.

Praised Valor of Troops Whose Losses Were Comparatively Light.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The French losses during the victorious Verdun offensive of Tuesday were fewer than half the number of German prisoners taken, which now exceed 5,000. The honor of capturing the Douaumont fort fell to a Maroccan regiment, which fought shoulder to shoulder with Zouaves and other colonial troops.

General Joffre, who watched the attack with General Petain, commanding the central army, expressed his high satisfaction at the metnodical preparation and splendid onslaught of the men.

ACCUSE SERBS OF CRUELTY.

Austrians Officially Charge That 40,000 of Their Prisoners Died.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs publishes a new Red Book telling how the enemies of Austria-Hungary violated international law in 116 cases," says the Overseas News Agency. "Contained in the list are the arrest of Austro-Hungarian Consular officers at Saloniki, the use of dumdum bullets, the destruction of a building bearing the Red Cross sign, and atrocities committed against prisoners and wounded and defenseless civilians.

"The most atrocious details are given concerning the Serbians, who, during their retreat, shot all their prisoners who were unable to march. An Austro-Hungarian military surgeon states that of 63,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners, 35,000 to 40,000 died in captivity.

"The Red Book also contains documents concerning Russian atrocities in Galicia, where, in some districts, damage of from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks resulted from looting and incendiarism.

"Details are given of Russian illtreatment of Ukrainians (residents of part of the territories of the old kingdom of Poland, comprised in the Government of Poltava and parts of other Governments) whom the Russians wanted to 'liberate.' Count Bobrisi abolished Ukrainian associations, closed Ukrainian educational institutions, destroyed Ukrainian books and confiscated houses and enterprises belonging to Ukrainians. Also the Ukrainian language is not permitted to be used in intercourse with the Russian authorities. The list of Ukrainians exiled by the Russians from their native country is appalling.

"The Greek Catholic Bishop of Przemysl was treated in such a manner by the Russians that he died of apoplexy."

SERBS RESUME ADVANCE.

French in Macedonia Extend Westward and Occupy Two Villages.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Serbian troops operating on the Monastir front at the confluence of the Cerna and Stroshnitza Rivers, east of the Cerna bend, yesterday took a fortified height by storm, while French cavalry, supported by infantry, captured two villages southwest of Lake Doiran and the bridges at Zvezda.

WOUNDS KILL CAPT. C. A. MOSS

Canadian Officer Has Relatives and Friends in This Vicinity.

Mrs. Valentine Schuyler of this city received a cablegram yesterday announcing the death from wounds of her brother-in-law, Captain Charles Alexander Moss, Eighty-first Battalion, Canadian Infantry. He received his wounds ten days ago and died in a Rouen hospital on Tuesday.

Captain Moss was a son of the late Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario. He had been a high official of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and had many friends in the United States.

He leaves a widow, the daughter of Justice Britton of Toronto. Miss L. H. May of Brooklyn is a sister of Mrs. Moss.

HALT RUSSIAN ATTACK.

German Guns Break Up Rush Made Without Artillery Preparation.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian battalions yesterday evening made an advance without artillery preparation against the German positions to the west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, says today's German official statement. The storming Russian waves, the statement adds, broke down under the German artillery fire.

RUSSIANS WIN IN PERSIA.

They Capture Prisoners and Cannon Northwest of Hamadan.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (via. London.)—Capture by the Russians of the town of Bijar, in Persia, northwest of Hamadan, was announced today by the War Office. The official account of operations on the Caucasian front follows:

"In Persia our detachments, as a result of a stubborn battle, occupied the town of Bijar, northwest of Hamadan. They took a number of prisoners and captured two cannon."

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Leathers—Cape Tan, Suede, Mocha, Buckskin, Chamois, Chevrette, White and Pearl Glace Kid, many of them washable.

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Cheerfulness In Clothes for $27.50

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It makes even the thermometer taste better.

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These $27.50 suits, with rich brown, blue and gray grounds, relieved with stripes or refined mixed patterns, are as cheerful for a doctor as for a lawyer.

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Smooth, clear finished fabrics—most excellent woolens — good for a banker or a broker.

Cut and tailored just as the best custom tailors would present them to you.

Lighter grays, plaids and younger looking stripes for the younger men.

Other suits, $20 to $45. Overcoats, $20 to $58.

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We have spared neither effort nor expense to make

Saks $20 Suits for Men this Fall

the best modeled and the smartest tailored suits ever shown for the money

¶ These $20 Suits of ours this season show the biggest advance yet recorded in $20 tailoring. They are far and away the best examples of tailoring we have ever done at this popular figure. But there is a deeper reason for it than the mere determination to excel. Our first success years ago was built on higher-priced clothes, with the result that we have always tackled the popular-priced proposition from the viewpoint of uplifting popular standards of clothes-making, rather than cheapening them. And these $20 Suits show it!

¶ They have something in the cut and the workmanship which you don't see in average $20 productions. There is frankly more to them! They are a palpable improvement on the "next best." There is more individuality in the models—and more models—more character in the fabrics—and more fabrics, in spite of the difficulties of getting them. And it is simply because, while they are only a $20 proposition, they show the benefit of contact with a $40 point of view!

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Tan or Black Russia Calf. Small invisible eyelets.

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Of Genuine Mahogany Cordovan or Pigskin.

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Made in a Coat Model with soft or laundered cuffs.

Macy's—Main Fl., 35th St., B'way

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS HYPHEN IN CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

border. There are 150,000 men down there. I do not know what they are down there for."

"Wilson does not want them to vote!" shouted a woman.

"Well, there is something in that," said the Colonel. "I was going to be more charitable and say that it was to help Mr. Wilson to make up his mind whether he is at peace or war. The Advocate General of the United States rendered an opinion recently declaring that our soldiers are at war. So you see the Mexicans are at war and our soldiers are at war. Only Mr. Wilson is at peace."

In this sentence Colonel Roosevelt invoked his famous falsetto to crowd in a heaping measure of sarcasm. He then told of some pictures from Mexico which he had received and which he declared were so terrible that he would not care to exhibit them to any audience of women; charred bodies, starving women and children—these were the mildest in the lot, he said.

"Five hundred Americans have been killed and one hundred times as many Mexicans—that's the sort of peace Mr. Wilson has kept us in," said the Colonel. "I would do all I could do legitimately to keep out of war if I were President, but if it was the only way to stop the murder of American women and children, I would fight at the drop of the hat."

At this there was cheering which lasted a minute or more.

"But how about Hughes?" yelled a woman.

"Mr. Hughes can be trusted to keep his word," said the Colonel, with grave emphasis. "When Hughes said he would not tolerate such deeds as the sinking of the Lusitania and the killing of women and children in Mexico, he meant just what he said."

Colonel Roosevelt began his speech to the women by urging them to vote for Mr. Hughes and make sure that the Federal suffrage amendment be enacted for the benefit of their sisters in other States, "including my own."

"Hughes has the quality of intellectual straightforwardness," the Colonel said, "which means that when he says a thing he does it, whereas when Mr. Wilson says that he will do a thing tomorrow the only safe presumption is that whatever he does it will not be that. I would not ask you to vote for Mr. Hughes if I could not tell you that, as patriotic citizens and well-wishers of the world, it is your duty to do so.

"To divide our citizens along politico-racial lines," said Mr. Roosevelt in taking up the hyphen issue, "is to be guilty of moral treason to the Republic. I have condemned unstintedly and shall continue to condemn any effort by the professional German-Americans to shape our politics in the interest, not of the United States, but of Germany, and I would just as strongly condemn any effort to organize any of our citizens as English-Americans, or French-Americans, or Irish-Americans for or against any foreign power. To hold for this country only a half allegiance is in reality to be hostile to this country; there is no room in this country for the perpetuation of different nationalities. The Germans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen of the Old World in their hearts cordially despise and look down on these transplanted aliens, although they make sinister use of them against the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt then took up the Münsterberg letter, which he quoted at length, emphasizing the Professor's statement that "German-Americans of all classes are suddenly endeavoring to accentuate their American tendencies—the patriotic wave has swept all the weaker elements along with it."

"Two things are notable in this letter," said Colonel Roosevelt. "The first is that Dr. Münsterberg is using his position in America to serve Germany, without regard to whether such service hurts or harms America. The second is something for which we must all feel devoutely grateful, for, by the best possible testimony, that of an adverse and unwilling witness, Dr. Münsterberg showed that the professional German-Americans, who put Germany above America, cannot carry with them the mass of Americans of German descent, who, on the contrary, when a crisis comes, are swept by a patriotic wave and act in America's, not Germany's interest. It is a tribute which I am sure the immense majority of American citizens of German descent richly deserve."

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Colonel's train was boarded by Harold L. Ickes, erstwhile Bull Moose leader of Illinois, and Medill McCormick, who preceded Ickes in that capacity. They had a conference with the Colonel in his private car, in which James R. Garfield of the Ohio Bull Moose organization, took part. After this conference the Colonel showed traces of irritation and began to hit the hyphen right and left at stops where he addressed rear-platform audiences.

"We do not want any fifty-fifty Americans; we want 100 per cent. patriotism," was his thrust at the hyphen at Sterling, Ill. "It pains me to have to make a special plea for Americanism in Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln, but the time has come when we would be better off if those who cannot give this country their whole-hearted allegiance would return to Europe, where they came from."

When the Colonel arrived at the Congress Hotel here, he had a talk behind closed doors with Alvin T. Hert, Republican National Committeeman from Kentucky, who is in charge of the Western campaign. This was before the Auditorium meeting. It is understood that Mr. Hert joined in the plea by other leaders relative to the treatment of the hyphen question in the Colonel's Chicago speeches.

Colonel Roosevelt was cheered for thirty-five minutes when he faced the audience in the Stock Yards district. The Colonel was plainly startled by this ovation in a district where President Wilson is supposed to have great strength. While the Colonel was so warmly greeted orators who addressed overflow meetings were heckled unmercifully.

The Colonel's audience was composed three-fourths of foreign-born; practically every nation of the Old World was represented. The Colonel was not deterred by this from launching out on a plea for Americanism and a denunciation of fifty-fifty allegiance. He got cheer upon cheer.

Heckling of the Colonel had been expected, but there was little of it. A man in the audience shouted: "What would you have done to Germany?" For reply the Colonel recounted the familiar episode involving Venezuela and Germany.

The Colonel first spoke of Americanism and preparedness, which he termed the vital issues, and of the necessity of "fusing all of our people into one thorough-going American citizenship, into one American type." He then took up Charles W. Eliot's assertion that the Government had turned its back on the policy of protecting American commercial adventurers throughout the world.

"The new Wilson policy is sordid and base," said Colonel Roosevelt. "He would have our citizens go forth and trade for their benefit and ours, but they must do so at their own peril, while we sit snugly at home, reaping the reward of their labor, and send notes when they are murdered. Such a policy breeds the worst traits in men and stamps a nation with cowardice.

"When President Wilson condemns Americans in sweeping terms as adventurers who are dishonestly exploiting Mexico, his charge is not only unsupported by the facts, but is a subterfuge to keep men's minds away from the horrible murders and outrages of American men, women, and children in Mexico.

"The truth is that the Wilson policy of refusal to protect American citizens is itself primarily responsible for these murders and outrages. Until the Wilson policy is abandoned and we return to the straight path of absolute protection of Americans and their interests, we need not hope for peace in or with Mexico."

Discussing the "hard times" of 1914, Colonel Roosevelt said the Underwood tariff plunged the country into the depths of misery, adding: "The Treasury is now on the point of bankruptcy; four months hence this Government will be unable to pay its running expenses, and the impending deficit is only concealed at the moment by adroit juggling with figures."

He said that business paralysis followed the passage of the Tariff act, that there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed in the streets, and that "we trembled on the brink of the gravest industrial disturbance and disaster when we were rescued temporarily by the war," adding "with the war's close we shall have serious conditions to meet."

Taking up the Adamson bill, Colonel Roosevelt first explained that "I very greatly respect the brotherhoods, and I am very proud that I am an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen," and said:

"When I was President it was my good fortune to stand by the brotherhoods, so far as I can recall, on every question because they were right." He told how "I twice had to use the power of the Executive on behalf of the railway employes," in one case intervening to determine the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation act, and in the other case taking a hand when the Louisville & Nashville Railway announced that it intended to make a 10 per cent. cut in wages.

"I directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to examine the books of the company," he said, "and in an open letter to the Attorney General announced my intention, under the Erdman act, of providing for an investigation by disinterested men. The announcement put a stop to the intended move, and the L. & N. people informed their employes there would be no cut in wages.

"The Adamson case furnished exactly the kind of case in which this L. & N. case should be treated as a precedent. In the Adamson case the men demanded an increase in wages, precisely as the L. & N. had announced that it intended to decrease wages. In both cases it was the right of the Government, inasmuch as the interests of the people of the nation were gravely concerned, itself to take action; but it was its duty first to obtain full knowledge of the facts.

"The President of the United States stood over Congress and demanded that the Government of all the people should pass a law for the economical advantage of one-half of 1 per cent. of the people, without giving the rest their day in court."

"It was the President who terrorized Congress, who surrendered his obligation and duty as the President of all the people in order to become the partisan for the economical advantage of a small group of the people, and who did this because he was seeking votes in a national political campaign.

"For the first time in the history of this country the President of all the people took an industrial controversy from the economical field and placed it in the political field for personal advantage in the campaign. I do not censure the individual Congressmen, who acted under the pressure of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, who came before them alleging a great national crisis which threatened the economical and industrial life of the country and the food supply of the great cities, and who demanded of Congress this law under pretense that it was a justifiable social welfare law.

"It is he, and not any leader of the brotherhoods, who is primarily to blame for the brotherhoods acted as they did only under direct incitement of the President. In other words, the law was passed under duress and by threats, and the President yielded, as he had yielded before to outside threats in international matters. I hold that such yielding was an act not merely of timidity, but grave abandonment of duty."

RYAN SURE WILSON WILL WIN

Returns from Tour of West and Says People Favor President.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—Thomas Fortune Ryan arrived here today from an extensive tour of the West, bringing observations from California to the effect that that State will give Woodrow Wilson a substantial vote despite its Republican strength. Mr. Ryan said that he entertained no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Wilson.

"There are enough people in this country who are satisfied with his administration to assure his success," said Mr. Ryan. "Taken alone, the fact that he has kept the country out of war is an index to his popularity with the larger mass of the people. I believe the country is satisfied with the manner in which he has handled the larger issues which have confronted him. With wheat at $1.80 and cotton at twenty cents, the planter will not be likely to vote against the present Administration."

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To-day and To-morrow—A Sale of

2,000 Men's Sample Hats at $1.95

Better-Grade Soft Hats and Derbies, manufactured to sell at $3 and $4

¶ Shrewd buyers are always suspicious of samples, for they are invariably better than the goods which follow. Samples, so to speak, are a manufacturer's silent salesmen; they must be finished to a nicety.

¶ This selection of sample hats includes the entire line of John C. Wilson & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., whose hats are better known by their distinctive lines and fine finish than they are by the label in the band.

¶ Also included are sample hats from one English and two Italian hatters—a trio whose names immediately suggest QUALITY.

The Soft Hats	The Derbies
are in all the wanted colors and shapes.	are in black, onion skin, Aldine and Malay brown.

An early call means better selection, while a call any time during the sale will mean an unusual saving on a hat which is perfect in every particular.

Where Fur Fashions Now Originate

There is a scarcity of furs in Paris, for apparent reasons. But Parisian couteriers still wield their art in velvets and silks.

As for many seasons past, the leaders among these great gownmakers have this year personally assisted the designers from H. Jaeckel & Sons, of New York, in communicating the style "feeling," or motif, of their fashion creations to fur.

While these Parisian fashion directors are not furriers, they have recognized H. Jaeckel & Sons for many years, as representing in furs the same workmanship which they themselves represent in the lighter lines of women's dress.

Over twenty exclusive models, thus produced by H. Jaeckel & Sons in Paris, and reproduced in their establishment here, are now on view in Thirty-second Street.

Telephone Madison Sq. 5230

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC. 16 W. 32nd STREET

(8 Doors from Fifth Avenue)

America's Leading Furriers

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue

At 45th Street

Tan, Calf, Button, or Lace, Sizes 11 to 2, $3.50.

LITTLE children are frequently unable to tell whether a shoe fits badly or cramps the foot. That is why experience and concientiousness are vital in the making and fitting of children's shoes. Since 1857 we have specialized in safe shoes for growing feet and in training salespeople to fit them properly.

Downtown Store
Sixth Ave. at 19th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Enormous Stocks of Foreign and American Rugs

are assembled for selection on the Fifth Floor.

The vast numbers of Rugs on hand render it possible to supply practically any demand, however unusual it may be. Floor coverings in every desirable weave and quality, and in every size for residential, office, club or hotel use, are to be found in this stupendous collection. Rare specimens of Oriental Rugs can be viewed in virtually endless variety, as well as all the best makes of American Rugs.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

WURLITZER

"They looked at 7 other Players—then bought an

APOLLO
PLAYER PIANO

THE APOLLO is the only Player Piano that strikes down upon the key as the human hand strikes and plays with perfect human expression; that transposes into nine different keys for voice or instrumental accompaniment; that accentuates or omits the melody entirely.

These features the APOLLO possesses exclusively. Price $625. Call for demonstration. Convenient terms.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
115 W. 40th St.,
"Just East of Broadway."
Send for Booklet.

Smart Overcoats and Suits For Men

Faultless in fit, flawless in finish and tailoring, and irreproachable in style. They are the very acme of perfection in suits and overcoats for men, at moderate prices.

At $25

Overcoats

In a wonderful assortment of single and double breasted models, quarter or full satin lined, with belts or plain and with flap, slash or patch pockets; in black, blue and Oxford vicunas and in green, brown and gray knit fabrics, with velvet or self collars.

Smart Suits

Single or double breasted, one, two and three button models—many of them silk lined. Fancy cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds; blue, green, gray; blue-and-white and black-and-white flannels with plain, slant, half moon or patch pockets.

Fall Hats for Men in a Superb Assortment, Including the Famous CROFUT-KNAPPS and BORSALINOS

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42d STREET

Resinol

the tested skin-treatment

If you want to *experiment* on your skin, there are plenty of treatments to experiment with. But if you want something whose value has been *proven* by years and years of successful use, if you want a treatment that *doctors* prescribe constantly, that you *know* contains nothing harsh or injurious, you will find it in Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap. It usually checks the irritation *instantly*, and rarely fails to clear away all trace of eczema or similar tormenting skin-trouble.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 27-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE published first of each month by The New York Times, 220 pages each issue, contains the History, the Literature, Chief Official Documents of all the Nations in the Great War, told impartially by the Most Renowned Writers of each country; a fascinating magazine of Current Events, a permanent War History of the great convulsion of our age by the most illustrious witnesses and commentators; illustrations, cartoons, maps, &c.—$3.00.

HUGHES PROMISES AMERICAN POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

they were suspicious characters. It has put this country in four years further on the road to a class war than has been accomplished in a generation before."

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who is running for Senator on the Democratic ticket against Senator Lodge, had threatened to attend the meeting and challenge Mr. Hughes from the platform. Instead he addressed the crowds outside after Mr. Hughes had finished his arraignment of the Administration.

Answers a Heckler.

A heckler in the crowd in the building, however, created a turmoil which threatened his ejection until Mr. Hughes, with his hands above his head, pleaded with the crowd to give the man a chance. Finally, amid hisses and catcalls, the man asked three questions:

"Mr. Hughes, what specific policy will you take in Mexico? What specific policy will you take in Europe? What are you going to do with the Eight-Hour bill?"

Mr. Hughes made this answer:

"While I cannot tell you what particular kind of a mess we shall be in in March next, I can tell you very clearly the principles by which I shall be guided. In the first place, we shall not meddle with things that do not concern the United States. In the next place, when we say that we respect the rights of small States, their authority to govern their internal affairs, without our officious meddling in their policies, we shall show that we know what their rights are, and we shall show that we, in fact, respect them. And in the third place, we will have it clearly understood there and elsewhere, that American rights and property will be protected."

The crowd would hear no more of the heckler, and Mr. Hughes continued his address.

In outlining the principles which would guide him should he be elected President, Mr. Hughes said he would "start right," adding that "the first duty of a President is to call about him in his Cabinet the ablest men the nation can furnish.

"When the present Administration took power," he went on, "it showed its conception of executive responsibility by placing the two great departments which had most to do with our international relations—the State and the Navy—in the hands of men who, however amiable may be their qualities—and I recognize fully their amiable and noble qualities in many respects—were absolutely unequal to the duties of these great offices. It was a conception of executive duty which seemed to regard partisan exigency as of superior importance.

"I cannot recognize that. We are living at a time when it is necessary for the United States to gird itself, that it may take its proper place among the nations of the world under the conditions which will ensue at the end of this war. It cannot be done unless we realize the vast importance of the public business, and if I am elected I propose that we shall have the ablest Cabinet that this country can supply.

"Intrusted with diplomatic agencies, the President of the United States is in a peculiar sense the guardian of the national honor. I have absolutely no patience with the idea that an American citizen, following lawful pursuits in any part of this world, should be left unprotected by the country from which he came.

"The privileges of American citizens are not for the Executive to grant or withhold. It is not a matter of mere discretion. The rights of American citizens on land and sea, with respect to lives and property and commerce, are intrusted to the care of the Administration, and it is its sacred duty to maintain them.

"I viewed with considerable amazement the suggestion that was made the other day by a great scholar—an eminent man for whom I had the very highest respect—the leading apologist for this Administration—that there was not only a departure from our time-honored policy with respect to full protection to our citizens but that it was a departure which might be regarded with approval. When our opponents sought the office they suggested no such departure, no such relinquishment of rights.

"Before election our Americans were asked to go to all parts of the world serving humanity. After election they are told that their private interests do not concern the Government—I suppose life is a private interest—and the flag of their country simply seems apparently an invitation to come back as quickly as possible.

"I do not propose for a moment to yield to any man in my desire for peace. I have devoted all my life to the institutions of peace, to the peaceful settlement of controversies. Who would think without horror of the wretched, wretched business of strife? But, my friends, it is an awful fallacy to suppose that you will have lasting peace and security if you do not command the esteem of the nations of the world by taking a self-respecting position, which they know that any courageous and indomitable people could not fail to take. That is not the path of war.

"We happily live in a land far removed from anything which would threaten to embroil us. We have no aggressive policies. We do not covet anything that belongs to any one else. We do not desire to exploit any people. We simply want the fair opportunities of American life, and the rights which go with expanding enterprise, to which the fair opportunities of the world invite an alert and intelligent people. There is no nation in the world that doesn't desire our friendship. There is no nation whose friendship we do not desire to retain.

"We shall conserve these ends by being prepared for every emergency; by not inviting insult; by not permitting any one to think he can trade or profit by our weakness; by not leading any one to suppose that we lack the courage and determination to stand for our rights; but by having our flag symbolize courage and justice; by having it symbolize the power of a great people intent upon peaceful ideals, but conscious of what self-respect demands, courteously but firmly and persistently presenting no rights which any nation, if they are properly presented, but will unfailingly recognize."

Mr. Hughes made addresses earlier in the day in Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I. He found in each of those States the leaders working in harmony. State Chairman King of Connecticut said that the danger of the Republicans losing that State was found only in the mind of Democratic National Chairman McCormick.

Hartford was cordial to Mr. Hughes. The streets on the way to the hall were filled with people. His address was generously applauded. At Providence he found a big crowd awaiting him. Brown University is located there, the college from which Mr. Hughes was graduated, and the students turned out to cheer him.

"There is no sweeter music than that," said Mr. Hughes in response to a college yell.

Mr. Hughes felt much encouraged by the demonstrations he received today and by the words of Senators Brandegee and McLean of Connecticut; Governor Beeckman and Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island. The feeling among Republican leaders is that Hughes will carry the New England States if perhaps by a somewhat reduced mjority.

Mr. Hughes leaves at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning to begin a two-day campaign in upper New York State. He will speak at Rochester tomorrow night.

REPORTS GRATIFY WILLCOX.

Republican Chairman Hears Ohio and New York Are Sure for Hughes.

Republicans from different parts of the country were in the city yesterday with news that cheered the National Headquarters. After hearing their recitals and reading other reports Chairman William R. Willcox said:

"The swing is with us now. Most encouraging reports are coming from all States that have lately been called doubtful. I've just received a report from Ohio, where, according to the Democrats, the labor vote was worrying us, that a poll in one of the biggest factories in the State had showed a majority of 200 for Hughes. In the same factory two months ago, Wilson won by 50.

"I received a telephone call from Connecticut today assuring me that that State was two to one for Hughes and that Bridgeport would give him a substantial plurality. New York will go Republican as surely as I'm sitting here. My reports are that we will carry Missouri and we are sure of Indiana."

Senator Wadsworth returned yesterday from a speaking tour in the Middle West. He said Republicans in Illinois were convinced that the National and State tickets would win easily. Iowa, he said, would go Republican by 75,000, and Nebraskans report that Hughes would win that State by 40,000.

John N. Willys, of Toledo, Ohio, told the Chairman that the Democrats had never really had a chance in Ohio.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, said at Headquarters that he had canvassed 1,200 editors and that the canvass indicated a sweeping victory for Hughes.

William Barnes reported that a canvass indicated 8,500 plurality for Hughes in Albany County.

IOWA WELCOMES WOMEN.

Governor Lauds Campaigners at Des Moines Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 26.—The Hughes women campaigners addressed a mass meeting here tonight under the Chairmanship of Governor George W. Clarke in the Coliseum. More than 4,000 persons were in the audience. Fully 1,000 others cheered at the station, and the streets were lined with applauding crowds.

The party was met at the railroad station by the local committee and, with a band playing stirring airs, the fair orators were escorted through the city. All traffic was held up during the progress of the parade.

Accustomed to sidewalks filled with Wilson supporters, the campaigners could scarcely believe that throughout the whole parade there were just two shouts for the President. At the Hotel Chamberlain the campaigners found several hundred men cheering for Hughes.

It had been planned to hold an informal reception at the hotel, but because of the jam in the lobby this had to be abandoned and the campaigners went directly to the Coliseum.

In his speech Governor Clarke paid a tribute to the campaigners. He said that Mr. Hughes's conscience when it guided him to what he thought was the right, never swerved.

Before the women speakers were introduced Mayor John McVicar made a speech in which he called the campaigners "Wise Women from the East."

The first campaigner to face the audience was Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who assailed "the President's vacillating policy" in Mexico. Mary Antin, telling how the hyphen could be eliminated from American life, was roundly applauded. Mrs. Raymond Robins, speaking from experience, as a member of the Industrial Committee of the American Federation of Labor attacked the Adamson eight-hour law.

While the big meeting was in progress Miss Elizabeth Freeman went to the Union Congregational Church, where she addressed 600 negroes. The women campaigners will address meetings in Topeka tomorrow morning and in Kansas City at night.

TRADE MARK STERLING

REED & BARTON
Established 1824
DIAMONDS
in Gold and Platinum Mountings
Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street
4 Maiden Lane

LOOKING FOR A CAR?
Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Gimbels
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Here It Is in Black and White
Men's Suits and Overcoats, $21.50

Just about the biggest variety in style, materials and colorings that we ever showed. Talk about putting our best foot forward! Wait till you see the selection at this price.

The Suits
Materials: Unfinished worsteds, basket weaves, plain worsteds, plain blue serges, cashmeres, silk and wool mixtures.
Colors: Plain blue, plain Oxford Grey, many shades of brown, grey mixtures, black and blue stripes, fancy patterns.

The Coats
Chesterfields—full silk-lined, "Skinner's" silk, guaranteed, velvet collar.
The Season's Double-breasted Model; full silk-lined, "Skinner's" silk, guaranteed.
The Newest Pinch-back Model: Oxford Grey, a few fancy patterns, ¼ silk lined; "Skinner's" silk, guaranteed.

150 Winter Overcoats at $15
Single or double breasted models; ¼ silk lined. Double-faced materials. Loose or form-fitting. For Friday and Saturday. Sizes for every man.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

landay BROS.

VICTROLA XI, $100

VICTROLAS

Landy's Concentration On Victrolas Assures Your Satisfaction.

WE KNOW Victrolas and Victor Records, for we have handled them for sixteen years. This expert knowledge and our large, complete stock makes it a pleasure to select your Victrola here.

Special Offer
An initial payment of only
$5 Down
will place this $100 Victrola XI, with $5 in records (total $105,) in your home—balance as convenient.

"New York's Leading Victrola Stores"
landay BROS. INC.
4 Stores
563 5th Ave COR 46 ST | 427 5th Ave BET 38 & 39 STS | 23 W. 42nd St. BET 5 & 6 AVES | 27 W. 34th St. BET 5 & 6 AVES

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are prepared to receive orders in their
Dressmaking Salons
On the Third Floor, for
Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns
developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.
A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made
At Very Attractive Prices

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Boys' Apparel Shop
A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

Boys' London Made Overcoats
English Guard or Military Box models of superior quality English coatings, plaid worsted lining.
For Boys 4 *to* 10 *years* 12.50 and 14.50
For Boys 9 *to* 18 *years* 19.75 and 22.50

SPECIAL FOR TODAY

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Slip-on and Double-Breasted Models
Sizes 9 to 18 years
Overcoatings in plain or fancy weaves, Grey, Brown and Heather mixtures, also Navy Blue; worsted linings.
Special 14.50

Small Boys' Overcoats
Double-Breasted, Box and Belted Models
Sizes 2 to 10 years
Of Imported Tweeds, Velours and Chinchilla, in double-breasted, box or belted models; worsted linings.
Special 9.75

Boys' Winter Suits
With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years
New model Norfolk Suit of all wool tweed or cheviot in gray or brown colorings.
Special 8.75

Boys' Winter Shoes
School and Dress Shoes
Sizes 10 to 13½ *Sizes 1 to 6*
Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole. Also dull calfskin shoes for street and dress wear, round toe, English last.
Special 3.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'
New Winter Fashions
Now shown in the various Individual Shops

Misses' Suit Shop
Fur Trimmed Suits
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 29.50 to 245.00
Girls and Juniors, 12 to 17 yrs., 19.75 to 59.50
Suits to be worn with own Furs
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 24.50 to 79.50
Girls and Juniors, 12 to 17 yrs., 24.50 to 45.00

Misses' Coat Shop
Fur Trimmed Coats
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 29.50 to 215.00
Girls and Juniors, 6 to 17 yrs., 12.75 to 59.50
Coats to be worn with own Furs
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 18.50 to 69.50
Girls and Juniors, 6 to 17 yrs., 9.75 to 45.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
Misses' Tailored Suits
With or without fur trimming.
Twelve distinct models, of wool velour, or broadcloth in Burgundy, brown, green, navy, black or mole, also Checks; plain tailored or with seal, nutria, opossum or raccoon furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Mole, seal, nutria or skunk opossum furs.
Ten distinct models, of wool velour or broadcloth with large collars of fur, or collars and cuffs fur trimmed, also plain tailored suits to be worn with own furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Trimmed with various fashionable furs.
Twelve models, of duvet de laine, wool velour, broadcloth or silver velour, in mahogany, gold, tile, Burgundy, navy, green, brown or black. Also suits of velveteen. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
Misses' Winter Coats
With or without fur trimming.
Of wool velour, tweed mixture, crepe cheviot or wool plush, in all the new Winter shades; plain tailored or trimmed with seal, skunk opossum, natural raccoon or Lapin furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Dressy Coats
Cape collars of fur or fur trimmed.
Of Bolivia cloth, plush, broadcloth or wool velour, in Burgundy, green, brown, taupe, navy or black; with seal, Kolinsky muskrat, Lapin or raccoon furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Girls' "Peter Pan" Coats
Of Wool Velour—Collar of nutria fur.
Box slip-on model, in navy, brown or green wool velour, collar of nutria beaver fur, inset tailor stitched pockets, Venetian lined throughout. 6 to 13 years. *Special* 16.50

Misses' "Betty Wales," "Drezwellsley" and "Radmawr' Dresses
(Styles Registered). Made Expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.
Ten distinct models of navy or black serge, also green or blue wool plaids, showing the new straight line pleated, belted or coat models. 14 to 20 years.
14.50 15.75 16.75

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
In the Misses' Dress Shop
Misses' Serge Dresses
Embroidered in colored worsted.
Waist line belted model emb'd in colored worsted, large emb'd draped pockets on skirt is an entirely new note; faille silk collar and cuffs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Misses' Georgette Dresses
Trimmed with bands of mole coney fur.
In Copen, rose, navy, black or prune Georgette, trimmed with narrow bands of mole coney fur and wide folds of self color crepe meteor, mounted over silk. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
In the Girls' Dress Shop
Girls' Smocked Serge Dresses
With plaid silk guimpe.
Of navy serge smocked in contrasting colors, belted model with pleated skirt, plaid silk guimpe with embroidered white batiste collar and cuffs. 6 to 12 years. *Special* 9.75

Girls' Navy Serge Dresses
With embroidered Ramie linen collar.
Belted model with large rounded pockets strapped over the belt; pockets on waist; rose, Copen or tan Ramie linen collar emb'd in contrasting colors. 10 to 16 years. *Special* 12.75

SOBBING WIFE TELLS OF KILLING HUSBAND

Mrs. Beutinger, on Trial for Her Life, Testifies of Having Lived in Terror.

FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE

Her Five Little Children Hear Her Dramatic Recital of the Shooting of Their Father.

Mrs. Margaret Claire Beutinger sat in Judge Martin's Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark, N. J., yesterday and told, first calmly then in a voice shaken by sobs, how she had shot and killed her husband, Christopher Beutinger, in their home in Caldwell early on the morning of July 11 last, because he had attacked her twice before in the night and she had feared he meant, on his third visit to her room, to injure her badly, perhaps to kill her. She prefaced her story of the shooting with a detailed account of their married life, which was made unbearable for her by frequent attacks, insults, and brutalities on the part of her husband.

While their mother, who is now only 28 years old, gave her testimony, her five children, except three-year-old Billy, who lay asleep in the lap of his aunt, Mrs. Jennie Herron, listened in evident discomfort at the sight of their mother's tears.

Mrs. Beutinger told of her marriage in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1906 following her introduction to Beutinger on a voyage from New York back to her home. They traveled through the United States, Europe, Siberia, Shanghai, the Philippines, and Honolulu, and her husband consistently drank to excess and was cruel to her, sometimes threatening to kill her, until, in 1915, she divorced him, put the children in a convent, and went to live in Mount Vernon under an assumed name, only to yield to his entreaty for a new chance and to remarry him on Dec. 29 of last year. Then they went to Caldwell to live.

The beatings and chokings continued, as did her husband's heavy drinking, and after a scene in which he had struck one of his daughters and had tried to gouge out his wife's eyes, she said she told him she was through and would never again be a wife to him. That day she got a revolver. It was the night of July 10 that he forced his way into her room twice, kneeling on her chest and threatening to kill her if she repulsed him, and it was on his third visit that she told him she was going to get a divorce again.

"Then he rushed toward me with his right hand upraised and a glazed look in his bulging eyes," said Mrs. Beutinger. "He was as big as Jack Johnson. I screamed and screamed as he came on and I reached under the pillow for my revolver. He rushed toward me and I shot. Marie and Margaret crept from their cribs in the room and clung to me. I got out of bed with the revolver pointed away from me so I should not hurt them. Then I sank down on the bed. Mr. Beutinger was dead. Little Marie got a wet towel and bathed my head and then the servant came."

Mrs. Beutinger said that there had been insanity in her husband's family, a brother having died in an asylum in St. Paul in 1914.

While Mrs. Beutinger testified burglars broke into her home and stole jewelry worth $1,000. They were discovered by a servant, but escaped.

The trial will be continued today.

Weed Tire Chain Co. Buys Standard

In the course of a dinner given to the distributers of Weed Tire Chains by the American Chain Company of Bridgeport it was announced that the company had purchased the Standard Chain Company of Pittsburgh. Plans for combining the sales and part of the office force of the two companies are in preparation and will probably be put into effect by Jan. 1.

BABY'S CRY AS AN 'AD.'

Trade Paper Publishers Are Told It's an Appeal Always Understood.

The first annual convention of the Associated Business Papers Association, which comprises the publishers and editors of the leading trade publications of the United States, convened in the Hotel Astor yesterday for a series of sessions that will last until tomorrow morning. More than 250 members were present. Among them were James H. McGraw of the McGraw Publishing Company, C. W. Price of The Electrical Review and Western Electrician, W. H. Ukers of The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, James H. Stone of The Shoe Retailer, Floyd W. Parsons of The Coal Age, M. C. Robbins of The Iron Age, Charles G. Phillips of The Dry Goods Economist, C. A. Tupper of The Mining World, W. J. McDonough of The Dry Goods Reporter, H. R. Strong of The National Druggist, R. Marshall of Concrete, O. H. Blackman, G. C. Sherman, John L. Mahin, William Beatty, E. B. Terhune of The Boot and Shoe Recorder, D. Ezekiel of The Grocery World, Robert Tinsman, H. E. Cleland, Henry Lee, W. H. Taylor, John C. Oswald, and many others prominent in the trade publishing business.

A. C. Pearson, Chairman of the Convention Committee, welcomed the editors and publishers to New York and A. A. Gray, President of the association, presided at yesterday's sessions. The speakers were Mr. McGraw, H. M. Swetland, Allen W. Clark of The American Paint and Oil Dealer, E. A. Simmons, and Professor George B. Hotchkiss of the School of Commerce of New York niversity. The afternoon session was dubbed on the program as the "Editorial Melting Pot."

Professor Hotchkiss, speaking of the value of advertising, cited a baby's cry. He said the cry was the infant's "ad" that something was wanted, and it is an advertisement that is never misunderstood by the one to whom it is addressed. Professor Hotchkiss's subject was "The Insurance Value of an Advertising Education."

Mr. McGraw referred to the labor unrest of the country, and said that unless the industrial leaders of the nation offered a solution to the labor question labor would sove the problem in a way that might prove unsatisfactory to business. He urged the editors of the country's 400 trade publications to do all in their power to stimulate the foreign trade of the country.

John Clyde Oswald, publisher of The American Printer, talking on the "Editorial Function of Types," said that "typographically most of our trade papers are little short of a disgrace." He said that the types used ought to command the attention necessary to get the article read, understood, and acted upon.

There will be two sessions today, ending with the annual dinner at the Astor tonight.

Policeman Beaten by Gang Dies.

Sergeant John Kelly of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station died yesterday at his home, 947 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, of injuries received on Aug. 11, when he was attacked by Greenpoint gangsters. Against the advice of physicians he left the hospital after four weeks and went to his home. A week ago he reported at the police station and insisted on returning to his work. Monday night he collapsed in the station and was hurried to his home.

BROOKLYN EAGLE'S JUBILEE.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebrated with a Pageant.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle celebrated its diamond jubilee yesterday. In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary an edition of 180 pages was issued and in the evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a pageant depicting a series of episodes in the history of the Eagle, from the founding of the newspaper, Oct. 26, 1841, to the present day, was presented by members of the Eagle staff.

After the pageant there was a presentation of fifty-year and twenty-five-year service medals to Eagle veterans. The veterans, headed by Colonel William Hester, president of the Eagle corporation, then held a reception on the stage. Dancing in the Academy of Music banquet hall followed.

The anniversary edition issued by the Eagle yesterday included a pictorial history section of 100 pages, representing months of research into the history of Brooklyn; a historic feature section of 24 pages containing many reminiscences from old readers of the Eagle, and an anniversary feature section composed of a number of forecasts by prominent persons of marvels the next seventy-five years will develop.

Letters and telegrams of congratulation were received from President Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, Ex-President William H. Taft, Governor Whitman, Secretary of State Lansing, Speaker Champ Clark, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Ambassador Wildam G. Sharp.

CHICAGO HERALD DECIDES.

Declares Wilson Should Be Re-elected as a Tried Public Servant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Chicago Herald tomorrow will editorially indorse President Wilson for re-election, saying in part:

"The Herald cannot accept the partisan view that the fate of this great nation depends on the triumph of a particular man or side one week from next Tuesday. And yet this is being dinned into the ears of those who will sit in judgment on the merits of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes, and men who seal the convolusions of their brains with a party label believe it.

"No matter who is chosen Chief Magistrate on Nov. 7, The Herald believes that in both Wilson and Hughes there is enough of courage, patriotism, and foresight to insure the grappling with problems that may arise in a spirit of broad, capable, and patriotic nationalism.

"There is a strong and reasonable sentiment in this country in favor of rewarding the efforts of tried and acceptable public servants by re-election. There is no reason why this test should not be applied at this time to President Wilson himself.

"The campaign is closing. The nation is entering into 'the valley of decision.' Each reader of The Herald will vote for the candidate whom he or she believe is best fitted to grasp the wheel of the ship of State. But The Herald believes, as it believes a great majority of its readers believe, that for what he has done, for what he has not done, for what he has induced his party to do, Woodrow Wilson has earned four more years of service to the American people. Re-elect him."

Coler Wins a Vote Again.

Bird S. Coler, after two legal contests, can vote from 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. At present he is building an apartment house there, in which he intends to live. It is because it is not now habitable that he had all his trouble.

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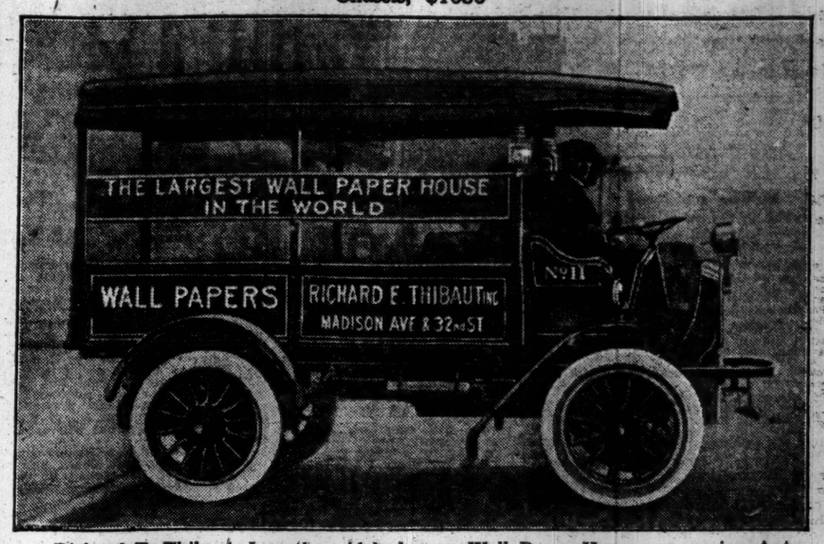

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Chicago Daily News Repudiates Wilson

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Why the "Chicago News" Bolts President Wilson

Declares the Safety of the Nation and the Integrity of Its Institutions Cannot Wisely Be Entrusted to Him for Another Term.

[From the New York Sun, October 26, 1916.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Chicago *Daily News* editorially withdrew its support from President Wilson today. After stating that the *News* had urged the selection of Mr. Wilson before the Democratic convention four years ago and had also actively supported him in the campaign, the *News* says:

"Mr. Wilson is a scholarly egotist who measures all things by personal standards which are subject to no modifications other than those resulting from his confirmed policy of opportunism.

"'Do the easiest thing and make a virtue of it,' might be the accepted motto of this eminently plausible President. Having no real advisers and no Cabinet except in name—this was made clear by the resignation of Secretary Garrison—he has felt free to follow his own inclinations at all times.

"It was in his method of dealing with the strike threat of the railroad brotherhoods that President Wilson most clearly disclosed his policy of government. That perilous policy of following the line of least resistance is shown here in its perfection.

"The President employed an easy method of projecting a present difficulty into the future and of gaining profitable friendships for himself while sowing a crop of dragons' teeth for his country, whose interests he was set to guard. This appalling display of unscrupulousness illuminated like a searchlight the character and thought processes of the chief magistrate of the nation. The American people should take warning from the painful exposure.

"In the opinion of the *Daily News* the safety of the nation and the integrity of its institutions cannot wisely be entrusted to President Wilson for another term."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

JOHN DREW PLAYS 'MAJOR PENDENNIS'

Mitchell's Dramatization Is More Faithful to Thackeray Than to the Theatre.

MR. DREW IS DELIGHTFUL

Some Fine and Some Inadequate Acting in a Witty, Appreciative, and Quite Undramatic Play.

MAJOR PENDENNIS, a comedy, by Langdon Mitchell, taken from Thackeray's novel. At the Criterion.

Major Pendennis ..... John Drew
Arthur Pendennis ..... Brandon Tynan
Mrs. Hele Pendennis ..... Edith Shayne
Morgan, the Major's valet ..... John S. O'Brien
Laura Bell ..... Helen MacKellar
Lady Clavering ..... Alison Skipworth
Blanche Amory ..... Helen Menchen
Harry Foker ..... Walter Kingsford
Lady Rockminster ..... Alice Chapin
Fanny Bolton ..... Mary Worth
Captain Jack Castigan ..... Lester Lonergan
Emily Fotheringay ..... Jane Houston
George Warrington ..... Leonard Willey

With John Drew in the title rôle, "Major Pendennis" was presented to New York last evening at the Criterion. In this comedy, which Langdon Mitchell has fashioned from the pages of Thackeray's novel, there is much that is witty, appreciative, and uncommonly felicitous, but this is merely the adornment of a play that is quite undramatic and utterly lacking in focus and coherence. In the company John D. Williams has assembled for its interpretation there is much admirable acting, together with a few performances that are disturbingly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Here, within sound of the motor horns and the hubbub of Broadway, is provided a little journey to Thackeray that is full of rich entertainment for those who know and love their Victorians. The rest will probably find it a somewhat bewildering ado about nothing.

"Ho," says our old friend, Harry Foker, "anybody who is anybody knows Major Pendennis." But they do say this particular grouping of the elect is growing less numerous, so that there are now multitudinous barbarians to be puzzled by a piece of which the author, loving his original not wisely but too well, has been more faithful to Thackeray than to the theatre.

The dramatization of any novel by Thackeray and almost any novel by Dickens is a staggering task. It is Mr. Mitchell's method to seek the unity the Victorians disdained and our theatre demands by centring his attention on one character and letting the play develop about that figure. Out of "Vanity Fair" he inevitably and delightfully singled Becky Sharp, with which Mrs. Fiske used to enchant her admirers and distress a few protesting Thackerayites. Out of "Pendennis" he has singled that fine, scheming old worldling, the Major, which now Mr. Drew embodies to his heart's content and ours. And, if the new Mitchell dramatization is less satisfying far than its predecessor, it is largely because the Major is by no means so dramatic nor so naturally central a figure.

Unless you were willing to make a Pendennis play from some separate episode in that immortal book, it would seem as if the most discreet course would be to make frankly a series of Pendennis sketches and present them as distinct but related one-act plays. Mr. Mitchell has done little more than this in his episodic play, but he has wasted a good deal of time and strength in his effort to conceal the fact. It was not easy to make a good play, as such, out of "Pendennis," but Mr. Mitchell has not made as clear and coherent a one as he might have done. He has, however, written many flavorous and entertaining scenes and has, in his creative passages, invented conduct and speech so apt and happy that they would have delighted Thackeray himself.

The producer has provided three tasteful and appropriate settings and some charming costuming—the work of Caroline Dudley. But his contribution to your evening is largely to be measured by the success of the players with the separate rôles. The work, then, is satisfying—sometimes immensely satisfying—in the cases of Mr. Drew as the Major, Alison Skipworth as the Begum, Helen Mencken as Blanche Amory, John S. O'Brien as Morgan, and Helen MacKellar as Laura.

Scarcely enough is made of Warrington, Foker, or Mrs. Pendennis for their players, who are quite acceptably cast, to make much impression. But Lester Lonergan leaves old Cos lacking in gusto and unction, Jane Houston, (a perfect Mrs. Siddons to behold,) plays clumsily and without humor the precious rôle of the Fotheringay and Mr. Tynan is hopelessly out of his element as Arthur Pendennis.

Some of Mr. Tynan's difficulties must be attributed to the inherent exactions of an extraordinarily penetrating character study, some to the fact that the playwright, far from giving him much assistance, has actually made trouble by making Arthur the unconsidered shuttlecock of his dramatization. But it was Mr. Tynan's job to be as much like the real Arthur as possible, and, incorrigibly romantic, he suggests precious little of that pampered and naïve egoist.

But you will be delighted by Alison Skipworth as the vulgar and now rather Malapropish Lady Clavering, whose two husbands have no part in this dramatization. The rôle is played with humor and great relish to such enthusiastic approval that the applause last evening actually halted the progress of the play.

And you will be more than delighted by John Drew's portrait of the petty, scheming, ambitious, gouty, paternal old Major Pendennis. He has had no better rôle in many years—a welcome departure from the negligible parts in negligible pieces that have been his portion for the greater part of the last two decades. He is most amusing when he pays his crafty and ostentatiously fastidious visit to the poor lodgings of the Fotheringay, where Mrs. Haller shells peas for old Cos's dinners and sighs for release from the weary grind of slaying kings at 10 and 6 a week.

He makes much of his proctor's duties around Arthur's diggings in the Temple and he plays with a fine flourish his scenes of trouble when his matchmaking plans go all awry. He even makes enjoyable the quite extraneous scene with the rascally Morgan. There is much that is amiss with this fond but chaotic play, there is something to be desired in the playing of it, but Mr. Drew himself as Major Pendennis is completely satisfying.

OLD FAVORITES SEEN AT WINTER GARDEN

'The Show of Wonders' Proves a Colorful and Generally Amusing Musical Revue.

MARILYNN MILLER PLEASES

George Monroe Returns—More Than a Dozen Scenes of Vaudeville, Burlesque, and Ballet.

THE SHOW OF WONDERS—A musical revue, book by Harold Atteridge; music by Otto Motzan, Herman Timberg, and Sigmund Romberg. At the Winter Garden.

The Principals—McIntyre & Heath, George W. Monroe, Eugene and Willie Howard, Walter C. Kelly, Tom Lewis, Dalsie Irving, John T. Murray, Marilynn Miller, Alexis Kosloff, Clayton and White, Mabel Elaine, Dan Quinlan, James Watt, George Baldwin, Sidney Phillips, Eleanor Brown, Grace Fisher, Marie Lavarre, James Grant, and Virginia Smith.

The Fall blooming of the Winter Garden, which came to pass last night, is called "The Show of Wonders," an apt title when one considers that the expansive George Monroe and the exquisite Marilynn Miller are included in the cast. It is a colorful and generally amusing musical revue that syncopates its way through a dozen or more scenes of vaudeville, burlesque, and ballet after the manner of entertainments associated in the play-going public's mind with this shrine of the show girl.

The capacity of pieces of this sort to please resolves itself into the sum total of personality provided by the management in the principals, and as the present group includes some of the most popular stars whose orbits bring them at stated intervals to this luminous spot in Broadway's milky way it follows that "The Show of Wonders" should be a popular entertainment.

Eugene and Willie Howard are among the wanderers who returned. They don't have much of an opportunity to display their cleverness until late in the evening, in a scene in the Gilmore Hotel, in which Willie is a Pooh-Bah elevator-telephone boy, and Eugene a man-about-the-lobby. Any other setting would do as well, for, when Willie gives his familiar imitation of David Warfield and a new one of Jack Norworth that is uncannily real, and Eugene imitates a ukalale, the background is forgotten.

Mr. Monroe is most amusing in a scene depicting retiring time in a Pullman car. The portly comedian has just been deposited in an upper by means of a derrick when the curtain rises, and from that vantage point he discourses on the gentle art of disrobing in a berth, on marriage, and other equally diverse topics. He had a friend once who was expert at the former practice, a man named Houdini, while as to the latter he himself is not exactly a novice.

His last husband left him (of course Mr. Monroe is still Pansy) three weeks ago, but the deserted has been forgiven for Pansy is not one to hold a spite long. Mr. Monroe's scenes are a matter of steady growth, and it is conceivable that within a short time he will have more material at his disposal.

Miss Miller sings several songs in a delightfully detached manner, as if she appreciated the futility of most lyrics, and dances with the joy and abandon of youth. The ballet, with which the second half of a Winter Garden show always opens, has a Burmese background. It is more concise than usual, and is visually lovely. Alexis Kosloff, one of the van guard of the Russian horde, is the premier danseur, and Miss Miller the premiere danseuse.

Among the newcomers the names of McIntyre and Heath and Walter C. Kelly lead all the rest. The minstrels present the episode of the gambling room, and Mr. Kelly presides over his Virginia court. Patrons of the varieties are familiar with both of these offerings, but as all three men are real artists their contributions bear hearing again, and to many they will no doubt be new. To Grace Fisher and Dalsie Irving fall the task of leading the chorus down the familiar Samurun-way, and both are pretty and sing acceptably.

A number in which the faces of the chorus provide targets for the audience, who are munitioned with soft rubber balls distributed by some of the coryphees, is the finale to the first part. As the chorus men are included among the targets, the premium for seats down front should reach record prices.

All in all, it is an amusing show, staged in the lavish manner associated with this playhouse and much more artisticaly presented than usual. The appeal to the eye never falters, and, what is more gratifying, the entertainment is entirely free of indiscretions of taste.

MUSIC SENT BY WIRELESS.

The first public demonstration of conveying music by wireless was given last night at the Hotel Astor by Dr. Lee De Forest, the wireless engineer, in cooperation with the Columbia Graphophone Company. Records played from the laboratory of the company at 102 West Thirty-eighth Street were distinctly heard in the receiving room of the Astor, with the exception of a few interruptions by the powerful naval wireless apparatus at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, when the warning of a storm was heard intermittently with the music. This was due to the corresponding wave lengths, as it was possible to send the music a distance of 150 miles over Dr. De Forest's apparatus.

The demonstration is the culmination of more than two years' experimental work by Dr. De Forest to convey music tones by wireless. Dr. De Forest is soon to install a more powerful sending apparatus in the tower of the Woolworth Building, from which concerts will be heard hundreds of miles out at sea. The same principle involved in the present demonstration makes it feasible for passengers on an ocean liner to hear the operas at the Metropolitan, even to the details of applause.

IDELLE PATERSON'S RECITAL

Idelle Patterson, soprano, a singer who is not well known to concert audiences, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night. Her program contained songs in French and German by foreign composers, with a liberal infusion of coloratura airs like "Charmant Oiseau" of David, Ophelia's scene and aria from Thomas's "Hamlet" and the aria "Queen of the Night" from "The Magic Flute." There was also a group of children's songs by Messrs. Kernochan and Milligan, and a group of American songs.

In this program Miss Patterson showed better promise than performance. Her voice is of good quality, its high range especially, and she apparently has feeling and force and an instinct for style. But she is not yet a fully developed singer. She was not equal to singing the coloratura music fluently and surely, and not all of her work in the more serious songs was that of a practiced artist. The accompaniments were played by A. Russ Patterson and Carmine Stanzione played a flute obbligato.

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Lucrezia Bori	Fritz Kreisler
Luca Botta	Alys Larreyne
Carrie Bridewell	Giovanni Martinelli
Eddy Brown	Lucile Orrell
Enrico Caruso	Idelle Patterson
Pablo Casals	Belle Story
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1916.

YOUNG AMERICA AND THE REPUBLICANS.

For a long time and from its origins the Republican Party was in a remarkable degree a young men's party. From moribund Whiggism, from a divided Democracy that had been subservient to the slaveholding interest, from temporary follies like Knownothingism, young men turned to the party with the definite policy of preventing the extension of slavery. The Republican Party was the party of the future. It broke away from the traditions of compromise. It inspired a generous hope and enthusiasm. Young Whigs, young Democrats came to its councils and shared in its honors. After the war, if it lived too much upon past services and sank gradually into inertia, into formalism, into corruption, it lost largely its hold upon young voters. Whenever a vigorous, progressive Democratic figure appeared, young Republicans flocked to the Democracy as their fathers had flocked to Republicanism. Reformers like Mr. TILDEN and Mr. CLEVELAND made great inroads upon Republican strength. The instinct of political independence thrived. The Young Scratchers of Governor CORNELL'S time, the Mugwumps of Mr. CLEVELAND'S and Mr. BLAINE'S, represented this spirit of independence, the zeal of young men for better government, the youthful disgust with time-honored shams.

The Democracy wandered for years in the wilderness with false gods. It largely ceased to recruit young men. Mr. ROOSEVELT attracted, and, if he spoke and acted for himself and his old ideals, might continue to attract, Young America. But when he has conveyed what he could of the Progressives to the forces of Republican reaction, when the old hunker Republican bosses are again in the Republican saddle, when the "reunited" Republican Party is united only for the loaves and fishes in a reaction against a constructive and progressive program of Democratic achievement under Mr. WILSON'S Administration, what suasion or what cogency can young men find in Mr. HUGHES'S appeal to "the young voters of America"? Again the Democratic Party is the force of progress, of clear and definite program, of positive legislation, of humane tendency and purpose. Again it is the party of the future, with an honorable and a fruitful recent past. And again the Republican Party is reaction, blind opposition and obstruction, "hungry and thirsty" for office, as the Democratic Party for so long was in its evil days. Again the historic rôles of the two parties have been reversed.

The offices and the grand old, high old protective tariff, made exactly in the ancient way—that is about all the excursionist among the ambiguities and the petty criticisms, hypotheses and assumptions of the Republican campaign can make out clearly. What is there in it to allure young men? They see the fine productive record of Mr. WILSON and the Democratic Party. They see a leader whose leadership is stimulating and effective. They see the so long discredited Democracy putting memorable acts on the Statute book, creating a banking system, creating national self-defense, military, naval, and industrial. They see laws made by Democrats insuring much of the "social justice" which the Progressives cried for. They see business sound, the country prosperous and at peace without surrender of American rights, a surrender which they remember that a large part of the Republican Party was willing to consent to. In Republican action, in Republican policies, so far as these can be discerned, what is there to invite young men? How can they be expected to be eager for the return of the Bourbons, for the triumph of the Penroses, Cannons, Manns, Cranes, Smoots?

There is a new Democratic Party. The Republican Party is the same old party.

TENDERNESS FOR DYNAMITERS.

Some will think it fortunate, and a few will think it unfortunate, that the application for pardon for Dynamiter MCNAMARA should be announced on the same day with the explosion of the bomb in the subway. The connection between the two incidents is the unregenerate temper of those guilty of outrages of this sort. No reluctance to profit by them is shown by those in whose interest the lives of innocent persons are endangered, and stubborn opposition is shown to every attempt to place responsibility for them. Not a word is said by the strikers in this city in repudiation of what doubtless was not done by their express authority, but which can have been done for no other reason than to help their lost cause, now further discredited.

When have unions repudiated such offenses, or co-operated in seeking the punishment of those guilty of them? On the contrary, there is a list all too long of convicted unionists who have been honored by re-election after their conviction, and who are probably still conducting their official duties in prison, as they certainly were doing. It is agreeable to remark a breach in this invulnerability to moral considerations and public opinion. It was announced yesterday that

Kern County Labor Council refused to indorse the appeal of Indianapolis Local 22 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for assistance in securing a parole for JOHN J. MCNAMARA, serving a term in San Quentin Penitentiary.

Something of that sort is due from the unions of the striking traction men, without prejudice to the merits or demerits of their strike. When shall we hear from them in repudiation of the subway explosion?

HOW MANY BURGLARIES WILL BE NEEDED?

The burglars that disport at ease in Nassau County, encouraged by the brilliant booty garnered at Roslyn Tuesday night, robbed a house at Cedarhurst and a house at Oyster Bay Wednesday. A half a dozen or more burglaries in ten days in that region have naturally raised a large area of nervous disturbance. The Oyster Bay constable has sworn in deputies to be a night watch. If the burglars refuse to go off night duty in spite of these amateurs, a special private force after the manner of the Aqueduct Police will be formed and supported, it is said, by the rich folk thereabout.

Too much good can't be said of the Aqueduct Police, but a mere local imitation of it, even if followed by numerous others, will be only a slight and sporadic deterrent of rural crime. And why should rich folk have to pay, as poorer folk are unable to pay, for the protection of their lives and property? The State is bound to protect its citizens. They are not and cannot be protected in wide sweeps of lonely country and country villages by local means. The burglars are intelligent, trained to their profession. They can be beaten only by an intelligent, trained, specialized force. How many thousand burglaries are needed to convince the Legislature of New York that a State Constabulary to maintain safety in the country districts is necessary, and that public safety and the prevention of crime are really somewhat more important than the prejudice of the labor unions?

DIVIDING THE PORT OF NEW YORK

The New York Chamber of Commerce has intervened in the application of New Jersey to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the division of the Port of New York into districts with separate rates for freight to each. The case presents a conflict between two theories of rate making. One is the zone system, with a blanket rate throughout its extent. The other is a division of the rate into two parts, one for the line haul and an addition for the terminal services. The zone or blanket system is not alone approved by long practice. It has been established by the Commission in orders dividing the continent into zones, with uniform rates through hundreds of miles of territory. It requires only a small blanket to cover the Port of New York.

Geographically New Jersey lies outside the blanket, but it has long enjoyed its advantages. It has had access without discriminating charges to the points of origin of freight, and of destination of shipments, which it could not hope to have otherwise without tunnels or bridges, at a cost which cannot be found, and which would require investments surpassing the terminal charges it seeks to avoid. It is a necessity that the 28,000 miles of railway physically ending in New Jersey should have physical access to the trade across the Hudson. Yet that great mileage has prepared no accommodations for commerce such as have been provided by the City of New York, and the 10,884 miles of railway which end within it. New York City has provided a dock system, against which there is a funded debt of $120,000,000. New York State has provided the Barge Canal at a similar cost. Private capital has supplemented the railway terminals with such splendid facilities as those of the Bush Terminal. Contrast with this picture what the New Jersey Harbor Commission has to say of what New Jersey has done to promote the trade which it seeks to share on unequal terms.

On the New York side there are splendid docks with a great volume of commerce at them, one of the results of having a general port authority; on the New Jersey side, with the exception of a frontage of less than 2,500 feet which the German and Dutch steamship companies have developed, there is a stretch of railroad yards, cattle pens, coal piers, and ferry terminals, privately owned and constructed as each owner saw fit, and perhaps acquired, sometimes, to prevent a rival from getting a shore hold.

That happened because New Jersey granted its waterfront to private interests, putting the proceeds into the school fund. Now, observing the results of a better system on the New York side of the Hudson, and being unable to duplicate the plan, New Jersey seeks Federal assistance to profit at New York's cost. It wants the rate established to take freight no further than the New Jersey shores, with an additional charge for delivery to New York's superior accommodations. The difference in cost would act as a subsidy in aid of New Jersey's backward development. It would cost more by the amount of the terminal charge to reach the facilities which public and private capital has supplied in New York, and that enterprise would be penalized.

New Jersey is an appreciated but small portion of the Port of New York, and yet it seeks to revolutionize the system upon which the port has been administered and has thrived for generations. It seeks to reap wheat where it has allowed tares to grow, and wants a reward for allowing trade to seek facilities which it has failed to provide. Nothing is charged to it for access to the facilities which others have provided, and it makes the value of access to those facilities the basis of a claim to discrimination against them.

It is a short-sighted and mistaken invitation to a game of cutthroat competition which the zone system was established to stop. New Jersey cannot suppose that with so much at stake New York or its railways would allow their trade to be bought away from them by discriminating rates. A lower rate to Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens would be established by the railways which reach them without lighterage. Then it may be supposed the New Jersey railways would seek another discriminating rate, and the New York railways would have to lower their rates again, and so on until bankruptcy. Naturally the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade, and all such organizations will rally to the defense of New York. The city has marked its appreciation of the importance of the case by appointing as its representative in the proceedings former Attorney General WICKERSHAM.

CHASE.

WILLIAM M. CHASE did not lack recognition. The rich variety of his product, his indisputable mastery of the medium he employed, inevitably secured to him the homage of his own generation. He was a successful artist, and to say that is not to imply that his material gains were as large as those of some of his contemporaries of no greater gifts, but that his pictures were at least eagerly bought for both public and private collections, that he was never ignored. But the final estimate of the value of the work of this variously gifted, expert, and industrious American painter is yet to be made. It is not to be doubted that the estimate will be high, that the art of CHASE will live, that his splendid example of fidelity to true principles will be remembered in the future, that a reexamination of his works will result in his elevation to a high place among the painters of his era. He could paint, and to paint well, using the pigments mixed with his genius so as to express with perfect lucidity the ideal that possessed him, was the whole aim of his life, to do that and to encourage others to follow in the same unfaltering way, for the upbuilding of the art of his native land.

It is not surprising that the obituary notices the day after his death should have failed to "place" him. CHASE in that sense has never been placed. Posterity will attend to that. He was not a colorist or an impressionist, though he had an open mind for all that any school or commendable cult could teach. He was not primarily a landscapist. Probably he would not commonly be ranked today as a painter of American landscapes with INNESS or WYANT, perhaps not with a few others. But among his many and delightful paintings of hills and woods and outdoor light and atmosphere there are some that will assuredly be more highly appreciated in the years to come than they have been even by those amateurs who have best understood the art of CHASE. He was not a portrait painter, in the sense that he devoted the larger part of his time to that profitable branch. It is not necessary to say that other American portrait painters have been more highly extolled, but among the pictures he made of distinguished Americans and others there are specimens of the art of portraiture that will be cherished as long as the art survives.

Mr. CHASE was, as we have said, a man of unflagging industry. His labors as a teacher and lecturer were hard enough to discourage an ordinary man from continued work at the easel, but his product was always large and its quality never deteriorated. As for teaching, he was born with the gift to impart knowledge to others. It is a rare gift. He had seen all that there is for an aspiring student of expression to see in Europe and America, and always with a clear vision and an unfailing comprehension of beauty. The play of light on the scales of a fish inspired him to as notable work as the grandeur of a sunlit mountain. He felt the charm of a copper pot as acutely as the appeal to the artistic mind of a storm in a woodland. But his still life pictures, like his admired domestic pictures, reflected only sides of the broad talent of this famous American painter, famous in his lifetime, to be accounted, as many of us firmly believe, among the greatest of our artists in the future. His skill for painting as equaled by his liking for labor, he never idled, and it was commonly said that he worked too hard. He did not outlive his usefulness. He never reached senility. It is not to be doubted that it was his will to die before his skill had left him, while the memory of his latest pictures was still fresh.

NIVELLE TO THE RESCUE.

It is all one battle, the Battle of Europe. The Rumanian division was repulsed, the Verdun division came to its rescue, co-operating with the Somme division. The use of railroads has narrowed a continent to the size of what used to be a battlefield. The Germans send divisions from the Somme to Dobrudja in the fight just as NAPOLEON might send one from Hougomont to La Haye Sainte. They know, they cannot advance on the Somme, and that their only chance to extort a victory is to destroy Rumania. They launch their heaviest forces there. These forces have to come from somewhere. The original basis of Bulgarian troops is built up from the west. But the Somme line must not be weakened to build up the attack on Rumania, so it in its turn is built up from the forces before Verdun. Rumania cries for help and the French assail and dash back the weakened Verdun lines.

The victory of General NIVELLE was the victory of one wing in the battle of Rumania. The line of JOFFRE and HAIG could not move forward fast enough on the Somme to relieve the pressure on Dobrudja, because that line was stiffened to meet them, but the line in front of Verdun was not stiffened, was weakened. There alone could the necessary pressure be exerted to prevent the massing of too great a German army against Rumania. It served notice on Germany that there was a front to be protected. It was not merely a threat, for unless the Germans concentrate troops to stop NIVELLE he will continue to advance, and a break in the line at Verdun is no more to be welcomed by Germany than a break in the line on the Somme. NIVELLE would have struck sooner or later in any case, but his blow, struck at this time, was a blow struck for Rumania.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Have the Sons So Changed?

Between Dr. FRANK BOHN and those whom he has described in a series of particularly interesting and enlightening articles contributed to THE TIMES, there seems to exist the important difference that he is a German-American, in the proper and innocent sense of that term, while they, at least for present purposes, are hardly to be distinguished from Germans in America. They would not be that, of course, were any other questions at issue than those concerning the origin, progress, and termination of the war in Europe, and their often passionate claims to that effect have much of justification in the part they and their fathers played here before the great war came to reveal the nature of their underlying instincts and feelings. But what Dr. BOHN has not yet revealed is why he, of the same origin as those who are the objects of his criticism, and subjected to the same influences, is now so widely separated from them.

There are now alive in the United States few if any Germans who were of adult age when they came here as a direct result of the futile attempt in '48 to give the Government of Germany a democratic spirit and form. But many of them are the sons or grandsons of those who participated in that revolution, while most of the rest are here because they or their fathers sympathized with the aspirations of the unsuccessful rebels, and shared their unwillingness to endure the sort of rule best characterized as Prussian. That rule is not really German, any more than are, according to some, and not the least authoritative, ethnologists, the Prussians themselves, but essentially Asiatic, and, therefore, essentially despotic.

A logician would say that as the Germans in the United States are practically all descended from fathers to whom Prussianism was deeply offensive, and as the Germany of today is a thoroughly Prussianized country, the former could feel no sympathy for the latter—no wish for a victory that would confirm and extend Prussian power and methods. But the logician would be wrong. As Dr. BOHN admits, he stands almost alone as a German-American among the Germans in America, and presumably they have the same poor opinion of his stand that he has of theirs.

They Merely Defer the Inevitable.

It would take, seemingly, but the slightest consideration to make anybody realize that by continuing week after week what little is left of the strike against the local transportation companies its inevitable termination in complete failure is delayed only to the injury of the very class from which alone the strikers get aid and sympathy. The corporations concerned are put, indeed, to some extra expense, and their profits are to some extent diminished by the continued absence of their old employes and by the occasional attacks to which the cars are still subjected. These costs, however, are so widely distributed, in the end, among the general public that their infliction cannot be highly satisfactory, even to the bitterest enemies of the companies.

On the other hand, whatever of hardship or inconvenience due to diminution in transportation facilities the strikers can now cause falls directly on the working people, men and women, who in vast majority make up the passengers in the elevated and subway trains and the street cars. They have no automobiles in which to make their daily journeys, and it is they who are most likely to be hit—who most often have been hit—by the stones and other missiles thrown by the strikers and the ruffians who seize every excuse to be disorderly and destructive.

And if the bomb that was exploded in the subway had gone off, as presumably was intended, just under a train, instead of two minutes after the train had passed, every one of the many passengers killed or injured by it would have been a representative of "labor," for when the rich do travel in subway trains it is not at 4 o'clock in the morning.

That the transportation companies ultimately will be compelled not only to "recognize the union," but to recognize whatever union their employes choose to form and join, is not seriously questioned by any disinterested student of the labor situation, but the effective influence will not be the one now exerted in the vain hope of turning into a success a strike which obviously has failed already. A real friend of the strikers would tell them that what they are doing now is the worst sort of preparation for another attempt, under wiser leadership, to get what they want.

Why Not Abolish "the Gate"?

While the rulers of the Amateur Athletic Association are revising their definitions and rules as to the conduct of its members, they might well at least debate the question whether any sport or any participant therein deserves the name of "amateur" when the one is played, and the other therefore plays, for money.

Of course, in a way, the association even now answers that question with a more or less stern negative, but it still draws a too delicate distinction between athletics conducted, like professional baseball, for the private profit of its exploiters, and the college football games out of which great sums are made, to be used in supporting football itself and other sports producing less revenue or none at all.

Whenever an admission fee is charged, the element of commercialism, which is both the father and mother of professionalism, comes into action. Money so obtained does make possible, as nothing else would, the raising of a sport to something like perfection of skill, but that is not an object particularly desirable, and it always leads to much confusion of mind in estimating relative values.

"The gate" and amateur athletics are, in spirit, if not in letter, incompatibles, and all the real advantages that can be derived from games are obtainable when they depend wholly on the voluntary contributions of the athletes and their friends. Perhaps even the friends should be, like Indians, untaxed.

German Socialists and Annexation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readers of THE TIMES who noted a special cable message from Berlin dated Oct. 12, in which it was stated that the mass of the German people, even the "reddest" Socialists, were opposed to relinquishing the territory soaked with German blood and now occupied by German troops, as proposed by Philip Scheidemann in his speech in the Reichstag, may be inclined to attach too much weight to the quotations from a so-called Socialist paper named Die Glocke cited to back up this assertion. The status of that paper is thus defined by the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the organ of the German-speaking Socialists of the United States:

> Since the beginning of the war there has appeared in Munich a "Socialist" paper called Die Glocke, published by Parvus, (the pseudonym of a Russian who has lived in Germany for many years,) with money that must come from unknown sources, as Parvus was at one time a poverty-stricken radical. Now the Taegliche Rundschau has dug a rabid annexationist article out of this weekly sheet, which is generally unknown, and the article was cabled in detail to the United States. Only the Socialist theorists, was the assertion made in this lying article, were against annexation, the Social Democrats engaged in everyday work unconditionally demanded that Belgium, &c., never be given up again. The fact is that all the expressions of opinion coming from the soldiers in the trenches represent just the opposite view and that the inciters and mouth patriots are the only ones who support that kind of chauvinistic and nation-dividing ideas.

This would seem to corroborate the opinions of those who declare that, with the exception of a handful of Socialist leaders who are striving to be more imperialistic than the Kaiser, the German Social Democrats may be depended upon to oppose peace proposals that imply any wholesale grabbing of enemy territory.

H. T. S.

New York, Oct. 21, 1916.

McGowan a Scotchman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American-Irish Historical Society, in a circular advertising its "Field Day," to occur next Saturday, gives a number of points of interest connected with Irishmen's history in this city which the society members intend to visit. One of them is McGown's Pass Tavern, which was kept by Daniel McGown, whom the circular calls an "Irishman."

Daniel McGowan, or McGown, was as Scotch as Robert Bruce. Ramsey and McWhirter, both historians of repute, say Daniel McGown was born in Scotland and that his only Irish connection was that he passed some time in Ireland before sailing to America. But, like most of the other Ulster Scots, because he as much as passed through Ireland, the Irish societies must claim him as an Irishman.

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON.

New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

St. Roch Medals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Robert C. Hull, evidently considers the invitation to "buy a medal of St. Roch and ward off the epidemic" as a proof of superstition on the part of those to whom the appeal is made. Was it not his duty to find out what Catholics believe in regard to the use of pious objects before rushing into print?

(Rev.) JOS. CORBETT, S. J.

New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

THE AMBULANCE DRIVER.

Two years ago, I used to speed my car
Along Broadway, through Autumn's mellow nights,
My blood like sparkling wine; my senses thrilled
By life and music and the glare of lights.

Clarice would sit beside me, or Marie—
Gauzy as other moths that seek the flame.
Inconsequent poor mites, on pleasure bent:
Athirst for joy whose shadow black is shame!

I had some decent instincts underneath
A skin so sensitive to discomfort's ills!
In Luxury's valley I had dallied long,
Yet I could hear a summons to the hills!

A call that sounded high above the swell
Of flutes and viols filled the ballroom gay—
A cry to service that no laughter stilled—
A call I could not choose but to obey!

A poor apprenticeship to witness pain,
To scent the blood-dried wounds, had been my years—
To rescue living forms from piles of slain;
To fraternize with Death, immune from fears!

Yet have I learned Life's lesson, ministering thus
To men no kin of mine or of my speech,
I, poor young fool, like others of my kind,
Needed War's woe, my dormant soul to reach!

ELLA W. FANNING.

O. HENRY'S LIFE STORY.

A Statement from His Daughter on the New Biography.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exploitation of the great tragedy in the life of my father, whom the world knows as O. Henry, concerns me more than any other human being, except Mrs. Porter and my grandmother. For the benefit of any others who cherish my father's memory it seems no more than right to state that we are neither sharers in any possible profits of the book which Dr. C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia has written about my father's life nor parties to the unscrupulous and sensational methods of advertising which Dr. Smith and his publishers have chosen to adopt.

Realizing that this chapter would have to be revealed in a biography and wishing to have it presented with dignity and decency, Dr. Smith, who had been my father's boyhood friend, was, indeed, approved by the family as biographer. No proofs or manuscript of the work have been submitted to us and I have no knowledge of what the book contains beyond what has been printed in the newspapers and as advance press agent matter. This, though assurance was expressly given that the proofs would be submitted.

Naturally the main question at issue was the handling of the prison chapter in my father's life. Neither the members of his family nor his friends ever mentioned it, nor did he himself ever speak of it. It was not the arrest, conviction, and sentence itself which was so terrible, but the injustice of it all. I think my father would not allow himself to think about it because of the fear that his sense of injustice would embitter his whole viewpoint and rob him of the sweetness, the kindliness, the charity, and understanding that permeate everything he has written. The only letters written by my father while he was in prison were to my grandmother—my mother's mother. These letters were, of course, absolutely necessary, if the biography were to be complete. She earnestly, it now appears wisely, opposed giving these letters to the world, which means that she opposed the biography itself.

MARGARET PORTER CESARE.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

For a Chance to Walk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiments expressed by your correspondent a few days ago regarding the good roads for automobiles, but no sidewalks for pedestrians, should be indorsed by all who have to walk. While for every one who rides there are a hundred who have to walk, scant attention is paid to the welfare of the latter.

Even within the limits of most cities there are miles of road representing the expenditure of millions of dollars for the accommodation of about 1 per cent. of the population—those who can ride—but no provision made whatever for those who have to walk. It is discouraging to take long walks through the country nowadays, for instead of being able to stroll along peaceably, one has to be continually dodging automobiles. All road improvements should include a sidewalk on at least one side, even though it be only a raised path. Those who do not own automobiles or other vehicles should protest against any public money being spent on road improvements without corresponding sidewalks. Give those who cannot afford to ride a chance to walk.

C. H. R.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 23, 1916.

Colonel Watterson's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the following in The Louisville Courier-Journal:

> It should be clear to every American that if they succeed in turning Wilson out and putting Hughes in they would complicate our foreign relations to the danger point. Thus far Mr. Wilson has made no mistake in handling the foreign situation. Mr. Hughes is showing himself every day unequal to the comprehension of rudimentary home politics, and, given a foreign problem to deal with, his hands tied by his obligations to the German-American alliance, there is no knowing whither he might lead us.

This seems to cover the case fully. Colonel Watterson, editor of The Courier-Journal, is no novice in this Presidency business. He was writing editorials before the time of Grant and Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and McKinley, and if there is any one in the United States who should have political wisdom and know what he is talking about it is Colonel Watterson.

E. A. REPPERT.

New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Farm Journal's Straw Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you may have heard, The Farm Journal has taken a straw vote to try to find out what "Our Folks" thought of the relative opportunities of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson. Four years ago the vote very clearly indicated the defeat of Mr. Taft, and the present figures stand 1,550 for Wilson and 782 for Hughes. It is particularly interesting to note that Hughes is not quite as strong now as he was six weeks ago—as the vote increases, Hughes's strength diminishes slightly. Every State in the Union is represented in The Farm Journal's poll, which is entirely a voluntary matter, inasmuch as we simply have set a little notice in the paper and asked people to express their preference one way or the other. The vote for the Socialist and Prohibition candidates is fairly large, Benson having 347 votes and Hanly 118.

JULIE F. PACKARD.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1916.

A Yorkshireman's Grave.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to draw the attention of your readers—especially those of Yorkshire and British stock—to a crumbling tombstone in the graveyard of St. Paul's Chapel, and readable by any one who stands opposite 172 Fulton Street. The inscription, almost obliterated in places, is a memorial to "Francis Scott, a native of England, who to save a child was himself drowned in the East River, Sept. 8, 1811, aged 44 years, of Medlam, Yorkshire."

G. L. GREENWOOD.

New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

Germans in Our Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Kuno Franke enlightens us again with some of his original statistics about the Germans. His statement that between 170,000 and 180,000 Germans fought on the Northern side in our civil war is correct, but the professor might have stated that 16 per cent. deserted the Union forces. In other words, about 28,800 deserted. Let Professor Franke read the statistics published in The Boston Globe under date of Sept. 27, 1891, and he will there find the true records of the civil war.

E. H. GRIFFEN.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1916.

Many Misfortunes.

Heart disease, which killed the father; a serious operation, which rendered the mother unable to do even the lightest work; tuberculosis, which has seized the daughter, 16 years old, and measles for the baby—these are a few of the troubles which have rained upon the S. family within the last few months. There is not one penny of income in this home. Mrs. S., though back from the hospital, is pitifully weak, and it is doubtful if she will ever be able to do anything toward providing for her four children, and Mary, the tubercular girl, needs the best of care. The only hope lies in generous aid for the family. Mary can be made well with rest and good food, and the oldest boy, Ralph, now nearly 14, will be able to help after he graduates from school in February if he can be kept well and strong in the meantime. To provide absolute necessities during these four months the Charity Organization Society appeals for $150. Every penny will go straight into this house. Gifts may be sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

THE KAISER'S POLITICAL PARTY HERE.

An Estimate of the Power of Organized German-Americans to Influence the Election of a President.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.
(Fifth Article.)

Time will discover to us just what the Pro-German propaganda has accomplished politically. An examination of surface condition today, however, presents a most amazing situation. Every German daily newspaper in the United States except one urges that the German-American vote be used en bloc in the interest of the Kaiser's Government. Of weekly newspapers and other periodicals the number which oppose this folly is almost nil. We should be deceiving ourselves were we to think that these newspapers possess but little influence.

Let us here do honor where honor is due. There is one daily German newspaper in New York City, the Volkszeitung, official organ of the Socialists in Greater New York and vicinity, which has from the very first taken a sound and strong position concerning this matter. It has proved true not only to internationalism, but also to the best immediate interests of the German working people, both in Germany and America. This paper has lost circulation and German advertising, yet it has never swerved a hair's breadth in its devotion to principle. The Volkszeitung is as a single brand plucked from the burning.

The Kaiser's American party includes every sort of German—rich and poor; Catholics, Protestants, and atheists who curse aloud at the clergy every time they pass a church; Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives; all, all are joined to help the Kaiser hold Belgium as a subject province and torpedo more Lusitanias. How many have been organized and trained for the real test of the ballot box on Nov. 7? Furthermore, how likely is this party to remain a permanent asset to the Kaiser in the upbuilding of a greater empire?

The census of 1910 reports that there are 8,000,000 people of German descent in the United States. Of these 2,500,000 are Germans born in Germany and Austria. Of those born in the United States, the German propaganda will not influence any considerable number, certainly not more than 1 per cent. But as regards those born in Germany the matter is entirely different. During the last twenty-one years emigration from Germany has been comparatively small. Practically all the German-born men and approximately one-sixth of the German-born women are citizens. So, after deductions for women, minors and aliens, we must conclude that there are about 1,000,000 voters who can be reached through the pro-German organization. In how far will this effect the result on Election Day in the vote for President and Vice President? There are States, such as New York and Ohio, where the majority of the German voters are Democrats. In other States, such as Wisconsin, a majority are Republicans. My experience among Germans leads me to the conclusion that, ordinarily, in national elections, 50 per cent. have been Democrats, 40 per cent. Republicans and 10 per cent Socialists and independents. The Socialists will lose a relatively small number of their vote, at most 10 or 15 per cent., to the German Nationalistic party. If the pro-German party should have favored a Democratic candidate, the Republican party would have lost 400,000 votes. As it indorses the Republican candidate, the Democratic party will stand to lose some 600,000 votes.

Of course, the Kaiser's organization will not swing 100 per cent. of the German Democratic vote. On the other hand it will receive quite a number of Irish and Hebrew (anti-Russian) votes. I fancy that a very reasonable estimate, considering the unanimity of the German press and clergy, would place the total number so controlled at 75 per cent. of the normal German-American Democratic vote. Mr. Wilson would thus lose, falling further action, 450,000 votes to Mr. Hughes.

Time and again has some organization controlling a relatively small part of the total vote of the United States set out to make itself felt through the balance of power in the national Government. Such was the purpose of the Anti-Masonic Party in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Such has always been the policy of the Mormon Church. In any large incoherent democracy, such as ours, such a group need not be large to fish successfully in troubled waters. Yet this is the first time that a foreign nationalist movement, with sinister purpose, has thrust itself into American political life. To repeat what was said in an editorial of THE TIMES on Sunday, Oct. 22: If a successful German party can be built up among us, why not an Italian party, a Hebrew party, a Russian party? Are we to be a second Austria-Hungary? Are these various national elements in our population in the future going to approach every large problem in our national life from the point of view of the foreign policy of some European nation?

I am not here advocating that American or other non-German voters of any party should necessarily desert their candidates on this issue. In a later contribution I shall suggest a method whereby the Kaiser's political forces may be routed without disrupting party lines. The occasion requires great firmness of purpose. Now and for all time it should be clearly shown that any attempt on the part of the supporters of any European monarch to politically organize those who are still mentally and morally subject to him in America is doomed to failure.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

FOR 150 NEW SEAPLANES.

Army Asks Bids on Machines to Cost $3,000,000, a Spur to Enlistments.

Announcement was made last night that the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., had asked bids on 150 seaplanes, estimated to cost about $3,000,000; for coast defense on both the Atlantic and Pacific. Major William Mitchell, assistant to Col. George S. Squier, gave out the report through The Aero World.

"Proposals were sent out by this office for hydroaeroplanes," says a statement prepared by the Aviation Section offices in Washington, "which contemplates the acquisition of enough of these machines to man the coast defenses of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. This will involve some 150 machines of a type more powerful than any that have been used as yet, with their accessories. Eighteen hundred enlisted men have been authorized for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and their enlistment is progressing. There were only 407 enlisted men authorized before.

"These men will be mechanics, chauffeurs, artisans and the soldiers necessary to keep up the active aero squadrons and maintain the school system. With the publication of the general order, regarding the tentative organization of the Aviation Section, a strenuous attempt will now be made to acquire suitable personnel for the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, with a view to forming reserve squadrons as rapidly as possible. The type of these men must be high, both mentally and physically, and in addition they must be responsible persons. Prominent manufacturers are now establishing schools, with equipment and instructors, who come up to the Government specifications for giving such persons, as are selected, primary training.

"Captain Charles De F. Chandler, who has been appointed head of the Aerostatic Division, is proceeding with the organization of personnel and equipment for training men for this service. The equipment will consist of free balloons, captive balloons for instruction purposes, and a small dirigible to act as a school ship. The equipment will also include winch wagons, apparatus for raising and lowering observation balloons, photographic outfits and field generating plants. As soon as personnel can be trained sufficiently, balloon companies will be organized and attached to appropriate tactical units of the mobile army. A complete balloon plant exists at Fort Omaha, Neb., which in all probability will be utilized in the near future for this purpose.

"The Aviation Section is much gratified by the performance of the pursuit machines, that is, the single-seating fighters. The use to which these machines will be put is for fighting hostile aircraft and preventing their approaching such places as New York City, Philadelphia, and other important points.

"Major Foulois, who is going to San Antonio, Texas, for the organization of aeronautical troops in the Southern Department shortly, will, in addition to the aero squadrons themselves, establish a patrol system all along the Mexican border, with proper hangars and fuel stations.

"Experiments with wireless, conducted recently both on the Pacific Coast and in the East, have given general satisfaction, and it is now perfectly feasible for one aeroplane to communicate with another by radio while in the air."

POPE HEADS FUND HERE.

Gives 10,000 Francs to Aid Children of Belgium.

ROME, Oct. 26.—Pope Benedict has sent to Cardinal Gibbons a contribution of 10,000 francs to head a list of contributions in the United States for the assistance of the children of Belgium. The Pope also addressed an apostolic letter to the Cardinal recommending that the Roman Catholic episcopacy, clergy, and laity in America support the plan to provide a supplementary daily meal for the Belgian children to save them from starvation and disease.

The plan was presented to the Pope by George B. Baker of New York at the instance of Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. The papal letter depicts the suffering of the Belgian children and bids the happy children of America to assist them. The Pope expresses regret that, owing to present conditions, he is unable to do more.

FORETELL GREATER 5TH AV.

Newspaper Men Guests at Association's First Autumn Luncheon.

Fifth Avenue was pictured yesterday, as it may become, "the greatest street in the greatest city of the greatest country of the world," by newspaper guests of the Fifth Avenue Association at its first luncheon of the season at Delmonico's. More than 300 members and friends attended and took part in the discussion of how to better Fifth Avenue.

Frank Irving Fletcher was toastmaster, and called on Richard H. Waldo of The Tribune, Don C. Seitz of The World, and George McAneny of THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell how Fifth Avenue could be made the first thoroughfare of the world.

Mr. Waldo said the avenue should become a measure of business attainment. "a trademark street of commercial success, architectural beauty, and material idealism in which all America should be desirous to emulate." He rehearsed its history from the time, in the 60's, when it was described as "a muddy, dirty road beside a bog," to the present when it runs from "sublimity to squalor," from the "inspiration of Washington Arch" to the Harlem River.

The city has been too prodigal in its value, Mr. Seitz said, adding: "Whole sections have been temporarily ruined because some one led off by trying to get the best corner on the best avenue for his business and forgot the adjacencies, so to speak. It has resulted in giving us an ill-balanced town. It is essential to remember that the town is a concrete whole and you can't injure one part of it without injuring the whole."

Mr. McAneny warned the members not to feel that everything had been accomplished because the zoning and height restriction acts had become law, and because of the early and easily achieved success that had attended the movement to keep manufacturing from further encroachments. The avenue was not safely intrenched, he said, but builders were recognizing that beauty and architect

MUENSTERBERG SEES KULTUR WORLDWIDE

Tells Hoboken Audience No Nation Can Succeed Under the Weight of Individualism.

EARTH TO BE GERMANIZED

Expects No Nation to be Shattered by War—Teutonic Ideals to Win on Their Merit.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard to'd the Public Forum in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, last night that the one great result of the European war would be that German kultur would conquer the world. He saw in the great conflict the doom of individualism and a new régime of worldwide nationalism, which he called the essence of German kultur. "For," said he, "without German kultur no nation will be able to play a rôle in the great drama that is to take place after the war."

Professor Munsterberg said almost every one had got the wrong idea of German kultur. He said that some Germans didn't understand it. He pictured it as "the consciousness of nationalism, the subordination of the individual to the national ideal." He said he had been asked before to speak on German kultur, but had refused, but that he believed the time had now come for the world to understand it.

"Peace will be with us very soon," he said. "Everything to come will depend on an early understanding of the factors involved so that the period of reconstruction shall not come to chaos and confusion. We are inclined to pay too much attention to external change. Most writers who give us pictures of the distant future tell us of flying machines and of those technical conditions which come. They overlook that great changes in mankind are above mere material changes in things mechanical."

Growth of Great Ideas.

The speaker reviewed the growth and development of the power of great world ideas, citing those which came from Greece and which sprang from the French Revolution and from the civil war. These he told of individualism.

"Individualism is nothing but sentimental cosmopolitanism," he declared. "It opens the way for graft, waste. It will give way to nationalism.

"Whatever the great diplomats may settle upon after the war, the one great change will be that German Kultur will conquer the globe; that German Kultur will spread to all the countries of the world. German Kultur will be the distinctive stamp of the next century, and that will be the one conquest of which Germany will be proud. That is Germany's aim in its deepest soul, far superior, far more valuable, than the fantastic conquests which enemies of Germany have projected into her motives. German Kultur will spread its ideas as the ideas of the French Revolution spread all over the world. In the sense the term that Americanization is applied to those who come to this country, there will be a Germanization of the world after the war."

Professor Münsterberg said that the decline of the Progressive Party was not due to "the mistakes of Theodore Roosevelt," or because it had too many ideals but because the other two parties possessed less of the spirit of individualism and more of the spirit of nationalism. He said that there was a great difference between Kultur and civilization; that the countries of South America had civilization, but not Kultur.

He said that German Kultur would spread for the reason that nationalism would spread. "Nationalism," he declared, "has proved itself stronger than race or language. Race he called an "external materialistic conception."

Germans Admit Good in Others.

"The strength of nationality is the belief in a common ideal into which are put the treasures of tradition and the unity of national purpose that holds the nation together. This belief is not in the sense that one nation is better than another. Nothing could be more un-German than the belief that the German is superior to men of other nations.

"The consciousness of nationality is not the belief that one nation is better than others, but the faithful belief that the nation had a unique mission, which cannot be replaced. Each nation has its mission and its message. Germany's role has nothing to do with any desire to feel ourselves superior to other nations, but only to do a service to mankind in the unique task that belongs to the nation's deepest soul and heart. It involves the desire to protect the nation. Every nation must make itself independent of other nations."

Professor Münsterberg then said he did not believe that any nation would be shattered as a result of "this war into which Germany has been forced." He laid great emphasis on the word "forced."

"The well meaning of the German life," he went on, "lies in the subordination of the individual into the mold of national consciousness. In discipline, the individual gives faithful service for the soul of the nation. That spirit must grow and that is the spirit that has been cultivated in Germany for half a century. It is the spirit that has made Germany strong on a small land and poor soil, which had nothing but the devotion to the ideals of the national soul.

"The German ideal is not individual but works in the service for the ideals of the whole State. The individual subordinates himself to the works of the whole State. That idea has taken hold on our nation and it must grow all over the world. No nation will be able to play a rôle in the great drama after this war without it. And that is exactly what the Germans mean today by the term 'German Kultur.'"

An Influential Factor

The calibre and strength of our Board of Directors has been one of the most influential factors in directing public attention to the services of this institution.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

To New York Business Men

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

Unless the State's forest reserves are safeguarded as provided for in Proposition No. 1 which appears on the ballot, November 7th

—the State's and City's future water supply for domestic uses will be jeopardized—the natural reservoirs supplying water for power and canal traffic will disappear—the future timber supply for building activities will be destroyed.

Business men generally should vote for this proposition; for it also means the preservation of the Palisades Interstate Park to which a group of New York business men are willing to contribute $2,500,000 privately.

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

PROPOSITION No. 1

YES [X] NO [ ]

Shall chapter five hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, and providing for the submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen," be approved?

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION
CAMP FIRE CLUB OF AMERICA
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ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK STATE FISH, GAME AND FOREST LEAGUE
AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
NEW YORK STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES
LONG ISLAND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

SAYS ALLIES EXPECT TWO YEARS OF WAR

Leaders, It Is Stated, Know West Front Won't Break, So Will Drive Wedges Into It.

DECISIVE MOVE ON AUSTRIA

Great Effort to be Made Through Serbia When Sarrail is Ready Some Months Hence.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—The Providence Journal will publish tomorrow morning a message, which was refused cable transmission in London on Oct. 14, but reached The Journal by mail, through Montreal, last night. It reads as follows:

"A careful estimate of the probable duration of the war from sources which include the best brains of the military organizations of France, Great Britain, and Russia, and which also reflects the personal belief of General Joffre, in supreme command on the western front in Europe, has established the belief among the allied Governments that there can be no possible cessation of hostilities during the next two years. It is also the belief of the military authorities among the Allies that the only contingency which will shorten this period is the possible disintegration of the Austrian Empire.

"While conditions on the western front are more than satisfactory to the Allies, they do not believe that they can force the German lines back over the conquered territory under any circumstances. The remarkable growth of aircraft observation among the allied forces has put them in possession of every fact concerning the condition and strength of the German defenses now confronting them.

"These defenses, of a most massive character, spread back from the present line over a distance of fully eight miles, encompassing a network of parallel trenches, of which there must be fully sixty between the front line of the Germans and the rear fortifications.

"It is rapidly becoming understood that the losses of the British in their recent victories, which have put them in possession of about five miles of the enemy's trenches, have been very great. The conclusion has been reached that it is not worth while to sacrifice men in this fashion again, and that there is really no necessity to do so in order to bring about final victory.

Plan to Drive in Wedges.

"The plan of campaign as outlined by General Joffre will be steadily adhered to from this time forth. It is to hold the present lines along the entire front, and by pounding operations toward points like Thiepval and Douaumont to drive triangular wedges into the front lines wherever possible. The purpose of these movements is not to secure any temporary strategic advantage, but while holding the German lines within their present limitations to increase the actual trench area which must be defended by the Germans. In other words, the entire plan is to substitute the zigzag and irregular line wherever it runs straight across.

"The allied Generals realize that every additional mile of ground to be defended by the Germans under the present circumstances imposes a much greater strain on the enemy and compels the constant presence of great numbers of troops which the Germans would otherwise utilize along the Balkan frontier.

"General Joffre within the last week has expressed the belief that if the Germans were to retreat now to a straight line, running 160 miles from Antwerp down through Namur and Montmedy to Etain, fifteen miles northeast of Verdun, such a movement would be worth twenty-five divisions of infantry to the Teuton forces. It is known, however, that the Germans will never voluntarily begin a retreat of this magnitude, because the mobile allied force ready and waiting for such a movement, particularly the cavalry divisions, would overwhelm them and send them to pieces during the progress of such a retreat over flat and unfortified territory in the approaching difficult season for transportation.

"In addition, it is well known to the Allies that in the present state of public sentiment among the German people the Teutonic Governments would not dare order such a wholesale retreat. It was General Falkenhayn's insistence on a retreat of this kind, as a military necessity, that cost him his command.

"The immense quantities of ammunition stored by the Allies back of their lines are being added to constantly, and to such an extent has this condition been improved that it is becoming common knowledge that before the new year the necessity for securing completed munitions from the United States will be over. The Allies will continue to need sheet copper and empty brass cases from the United States and other countries, but orders for ammunition ready for use will undoubtedly fall off greatly in the near future.

"In the meantime every possible weakness in the German lines is being utilized in wedge-driving actions in order to complicate and break up straight lines wherever possible. It is the belief of the allied commanders that by this method they will be able, while maintaining practically the same front as at present, to increase the length of line to be held by thirty to fifty miles.

Predicts Real Drive at Austria.

"The real movement of troops is to come through Greece and Serbia into Austria, and French officers in command at Saloniki have never doubted their ability at any time during the last two months to move forward and occupy Serbia whenever they are prepared to begin the campaign. But they have been held back by the knowledge that facilities at Saloniki for dockage of transports and arrival of supplies, guns, and ammunition have been entirely inadequate for the continual support of an advancing victorious army, gradually getting further from its base.

"In order to change these conditions the leading dockage engineers of Great Britain and France have been for months working with thousands of laborers on plans which will, when completed, create at Saloniki the greatest and most complete system of wharves and receiving sheds in existence. Two wharves, each over a mile and a half long, are already under construction, and when these plans be completed it is estimated that fully fifty transports can discharge side by side without difficulty or confusion.

"The Allies, however, are facing the fact that the completion of these plans will take at least another eight months, and it is declared that until that time no real advance into Serbia will be made, but that when it is made the invasion of Austria will become a certainty a few weeks after the word is given to move forward.

"Another complication, of course, is the uncertainty which still exists as to the attitude of the German party in Greece. The delay in creating the necessary dockage facilities is for many reasons considered not at all disadvantageous under present circumstances, because at this time, even if transport service could be amply cared for, the French officers in command of the troops at Saloniki could not contemplate a forward movement with the possibility of being compelled to hold large masses of troops at the base to take care of counterdemonstrations in their rear.

Twelve Superdreadnoughts Ready.

"British Admiralty officials are delighted with the marvelous work that has been done in English dock yards in the building of new dreadnoughts. Wonderful results, which have not up to this time been made public, have been accomplished in this direction.

"Twelve new battleships of the superdreadnought type are now practically ready for sea. Four of these, the four largest and most powerful weapons of offense that have ever been placed on the water, are 850 feet long, with a speed of over thirty knots, and are armed with twelve eighteen-inch guns. No such armament as this has ever been before contemplated in the history of naval architecture, and it is considered that ships of this type are capable of winning any sea fight in which they may be engaged."

MISS COXE ENGAGED.

She Will Marry Chaplain Truman P. Riddle, U. S. N., Next Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Davies Coxe, to Chaplain Truman Post Riddle, U. S. N., son of the late Truman P. Riddle and Mrs. Riddle of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Coxe, on the paternal side, is the great granddaughter of General Thomas L. Davies of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On the maternal side, she is the great granddaughter of Peter Townsend of Southfields, Orange County, N. Y., who as a young man made the first barof railroad iron rolled in this country.

Lieutenant Riddle was graduated from Yale in 1910, and from the Union Theological Seminary four years later. He is now on duty as Chaplain of the battleship Pennsylvania, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet. The wedding will take place next Spring.

Miss Gibbons to Marry on Nov. 16.

Miss Rosemary Clare Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Gibbons of 249 West 152d Street, and William B. Davie of San Francisco are to be married on Nov. 16 at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. M. E. Judge, in San Francisco. Miss Gibbons and her mother plan to leave here for the Pacific Coast on Nov. 7. Mr. Davie is the son of Theodore Davie, who was at one time Premier of British Columbia, and also Chief Justice of that province.

JOHNSTON—REIS.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 26.—Miss Ada Reis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Reis, was married to Charles Lindley Johnston, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a New York broker, at the home of the bride's parents on Forth Street here at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn officiated. The Misses Lucy and Virginia Reis, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids and Walter Weaver Moore acted as best man. The couple will reside at 157 East Eighty-first Street, New York.

TOWNSEND—LESTER.

The marriage of E. Holbrook Townsend, son of Mrs. Edward Townsend of 103 Park Avenue, and Miss Mabel Wheeler Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Lester of 485 Central Park West, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger. Miss Lester, whose father gave her in marriage, was attended by Mrs. Victor Godwin of Larchmont as matron of honor. The best man was B. T. Babbitt Hyde, and the ushers were Clarence Prior and Harry Whitehill. On their return from a honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. Townsend will reside at 485 Central Park West.

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Fine Percale Cuffs Attached, sizes 14-14½.

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Call Bryant 7611, Desk 12 or 17.

MISS ELLINGER'S WEDDING.

Becomes the Bride of Arthur J. Rosenthal at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Grace J. Ellinger, daughter of Mrs. Julius E. Ellinger of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, to Arthur J. Rosenthal of this city took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Dr. Joseph Silverman performed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception.

The bride, whose brother, Louis Ellinger, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and duchesse lace. Her court train, which was draped with the lace, fell from the shoulders. The tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

Mrs. Ernest H. Weiner acted as matron of honor. She wore a gown of blue velvet with a large picture hat and carried an arm bouquet of orchids. The bride was also attended by Clarence Zadek, her cousin, who acted as page. Norman Toerge was Mr. Rosenthal's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal left later for an extended wedding trip. Upon their return they will make their home in this city.

MISS ETHEL L. WOODS WEDS

Becomes Bride of Jesse L. Bullock at West End Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Jesse Lunt Bullock, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bullock of Haverhill, Mass., and Miss Ethel Louise Woods, a daughter of Mrs. Lydell Whitehead of 314 West 100th Street, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the West End Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Dr. A. N. Keigwin, the father of the Rev. Dr. A. E. Keigwin, the pastor of that church, officiated. Dr. Keigwin married the parents of the bridegroom, and was therefore asked to officiate at their son's nuptials.

The bride's stepfather, Lydell Whitehead, gave her in marriage. Her only attendant was Miss Susan Bullock, a sister of the bridegroom. Edward Chesley of Haverhill was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. George G. Starke of this city and Richard Austin of Somerville, N. J. The ceremony was followed by a reception for the relatives and intimate friends at the residence of the bride's parents. The honeymoon will be spent in the South, and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Bullock will live in Plainfield. Mr. Bullock was graduated from Harvard in 1913 and is a chemist connected with the Cott-a-Lap Company of Somerville, N. J.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

For the Brace Fund for the Infantile Paralysis Victims: Miss Florence Butterweiser, $25; Sidney and Dorothy Oppenheimer, $10.

For the Transportation Committee on After Care of Crippled Infantile Paralysis Cases: From Charles Sears Baldwin, $5; earned by giving tableaux and running errands by Ruth Peace, Dorothy Peace, and Marcia Patterson, $4.

For the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor: Mrs. L. L., $2; for the alleviation of suffering of some worthy woman in honor of a dear friend, who is celebrating her seventy-fifth birthday.

For the Armenian Relief Fund: From H. Lilienthal, $5.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. TERESA WALLACE VAN SCHAICK KIP, a descendant of old Dutch ancestry and widow of Van Rensselaer Kip, a leather goods manufacturer, died of Bright's disease on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 248 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

HARRY HORNI, only child of Dr. John and Susan E. Schuman Horni, died at the home of his parents, 272 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his eighth year.

Mrs. ANNA C. C. ERICKSON, widow of John Erickson, died on Tuesday at her home, 413 Fiftieth Street, South Brooklyn, in her seventieth year.

Miss EMMA DE VALLEY McDONOUGH, a teacher in Public School 15, Brooklyn, died at her home, 454 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, from heart disease.

J. FRED HALLETT, 58 years old, head of the Hallett Brothers Milling Company of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday.

HENRY BROADWOOD MITCHISON, for many years with the firm of Chas. Crosby & Co., is dead at his home, 260 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM H. GIFFORD, 36 years old, a former jockey and for the last seventeen years in the employ of The New York Herald, where he was assistant foreman of the mailing department, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,328 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA JOSEPHINE LOCKITT, widow of John Lockitt, a Brooklyn grocer, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 30 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 54 years old.

WILLIAM MARSH WADSWORTH, who died at Westwood, N. J., on Monday, was born in Brooklyn sixty-three years ago, and for many years was a traveling salesman in the linen goods line.

Dr. DURAND LINKLETTER, a physician of Manhasset, L. I., is dead at his home there, aged 72 years. He had lived in Manhasset for thirty years.

Mrs. MARY A. COELLN, an active worker in the Society of the Christian Mothers and wife of William Coelln, died on Wednesday at her home, 444 Harman Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-third year.

HENRY HIRSCHFELD, a retired clothier, died at his home in Southampton, L. I., on Wednesday. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. LUCY ANN EDWARDS ADAMS, widow of George Storer Adams, died on Wednesday at her home, 123 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

WILLIAM MERRY D'ESPARD, for thirty years actuary for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, died at his home, 34 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. d'Espard was born sixty-four years ago in this city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. HETTRICK, 83 years old, widow of William J. Hettrick and mother of John W. Hettrick, a lawyer and former newspaper man, died on Wednesday at her home, 12 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY A. STANLEY, 66 years of age, died Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Vanderhoef, on Pine Street, Freeport, L. I.

CHARLES F. MEDERO, an employe of the Long Island Railroad for many years, died on Wednesday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his forty-third year.

Mrs. BERTHA KLAUBER, widow of Simon Klauber, died on Wednesday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year.

HENRY HAYES, formerly a resident of Washington, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of his mother, in Hoboken, N. J., in his thirty-sixth year.

THOMAS H. NEWMAN, a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., for several years, died on Wednesday at the home of his parents there, in his thirty-eighth year.

ABRAM C. WHITENACK, a retired hardware merchant of Somerville, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday morning, in his eighty-seventh year.

JACOB DE LA MOTTE HARBY, a retired business man of Charleston, S. C., and a Confederate veteran, died yesterday at the home of his son, M. E. Harby, in Huntington, L. I., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Mobile, Ala., and was a son of the late Levi Charles Harby, who served with the navy in the war of 1812, and was a Commodore in the navy of the Confederate States.

JOHN E. HEARTT, a retired insurance broker, editor, and philanthropist, of 556 West 161st Street, died on Wednesday in the French Hospital in his sixty-eighth year. He was for many years Secretary of the American Legion of Honor.

Mrs. HELEN LITCHFIELD CLEVELAND, widow of Chauncey F. Cleveland, former Governor of Connecticut, died on Wednesday at her home in Hampton, Conn., in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. ROSALIE E. FORD, widow of Thomas G. Ford of Newport, R. I., died on Monday in Florence, Italy.

WILLIAM W. HYDE, formerly connected with the New Haven Organ Company, and said to be wealthy, died early yesterday morning at The Elms, a hotel in Greenwich, Conn., in his eighty-fifth year.

CHARLES WILLARD, President of the Rhode Island State Fisheries Commission and Treasurer of the American Fisheries Society, died at his home in Westerly, R. I., yesterday, in his sixty-sixth year.

Miss MARGARET W. BROWN, a daughter of the late Robert Brown, an associate of the late A. T. Stewart, merchant, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Harriot, in Cranford, N. J.

TO WED CANADIAN HEIRESS.

Frank Duff Frazier Engaged to Miss Brenda Williams-Taylor.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor of Montreal, Canada, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Brenda Germaine Williams-Taylor, to Frank Duff Frazier of this city.

Miss Brenda Williams-Taylor is well known in society in New York, as she has visited here frequently, and is prominent in society in the Dominion and in London. Her father is the general manager of the Bank of Montreal. Her mother, Lady Williams-Taylor, is a warm personal friend of Queen Mary, and last Winter she stopped over in New York a few days on her wsy from London to Montreal to express her Majesty's appreciation in the work of the American branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. She is the President of the Canadian Branch of the Queen's Needlework Guild, a relief organization formed during the early months of the war.

Miss Williams-Taylor's brother, Captain Travess Williams-Taylor, was among those who went to the front with the Canadian contingent at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Frazier is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierce Frazier of 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, who are now at their country place, Uplands, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '05, and belongs to the Union Club of Chicago.

GEN. W. D. SNYMAN DEAD.

Boer Commander, Who Fled to Mexico, a Victim of Appendicitis.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—General W. W. Snyman, a commander in the Boer Army during the war with Great Britain, who fled from his country shortly before the end of the war and went to Mexico, died here last night of appendicitis. He was stricken last Friday while in Atlantic City and was brought here to be operated upon. General Snyman had lived here for the last two years in the interest of the Campeche Laguna Corporation.

David Lear Buckman.

David Lear Buckman, head of the claim department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died in the Long Island College Hospital yesterday from diabetes. Mr. Buckman was born in this city sixty years ago, and in early life was a reporter on The Brooklyn Times. While connected with that paper, he studied law at the Law School of Columbia University, and after graduation he became the political reporter and Albany correspondent of the paper. Mr. Buckman practiced law in Brooklyn for a time, when he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the investigating department, from which he was promoted to the claim department.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

DEY—DRYSDALE.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, at Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. Ernest A. Allen, Mary Burke Drysdale, daughter of Mrs. Annie R. Burke of Seattle, Wash., to Elmer Ellsworth Dey, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH — O'ROURKE.—Mr. Otto M. Goldsmith to Miss Margaret O'Rourke. Married Oct. 26 by Dr. John L. Elliott.

GIBSON—CROFTON.—Mrs. William Morris Crofton of New York, announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Wilhelmina, to Mr. Robert Edwin Gibson, Oct. 25.

KALTER—KAUFMAN.—Mrs. Rose A. Kaufman to Mr. Max Kalter. Mrs. Kalter is the daughter of the late Rabbi A. Gurnowsky.

TOWNSEND—LESTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, at St. Agnes's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Bellinger, Mabel Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Lester, to E. Holbrook Townsend.

Long Island.

JOHNSTON—COLLINS.—Oct. 25, Richmond Hill, Georgina G. Collins to William E. Johnston.

McELHILL—BOYD.—Oct. 24, Bliesville, Alice Boyd to Charles McElhill.

WEGE—CHEVALIER.—Oct. 25, Ozone Park, Bertha A. Chevalier to Elmer O. Wege.

Died.

BAKER.—At Princeton, N. J., in the 91st year of her age, Mary Rachel Baker, wife of the late Rev. Lewis Carter Baker. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Princeton, Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BERRY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Abbie Hays Berry, wife of the late Henry K. Berry. Funeral services at her late residence, 186 Buckingham Road, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, at 10 A. M.

BROOKS.—Oct. 26, Laura, aged 33 years. Funeral services at Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

BUCKMAN.—Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, David Lear Buckman. Funeral services at his late residence, 610 Madison St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

CHAFE.—William Merritt, beloved husband of Alice Gerson Chafe, at his home, 234 East 15th St., on Oct. 25. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHASE.—William Merritt, beloved husband of Alice Gerson Chase, at his home, 234 East 15th St., on Oct. 25. Notice of funeral hereafter.

D'ESPARD.—On Oct. 25, at his residence, 54 Linden Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., William Merry, son of the late Arthur W. and Mary T. D'Espard. Funeral private.

DRUSKIN.—Celia, of 107 West 118th St., at 9:30 P. M. Oct. 25. Funeral service Friday, 11 A. M., at residence. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

FARMER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, Thomas, beloved son of the late Thomas and Mary Farmer. Funeral from his late residence, 1,133 Park Av., on Friday, Oct. 27, 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Kingston, Ottawa, and Montreal, Canada, papers please copy.

GARDNER.—On Oct. 25, 1916, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. P. H. de Murguondo, 62 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary Louise, daughter of the late Thomas Bauchman and widow of Dr. William C. Gardner. Funeral services private.

HARRY.—At the residence of his son, M. E. Harby, at Huntington, L. I., on Oct. 26, J. de LaMotta Harby, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Interment will be at Sumter, S. C. Confederate Veterans please take notice.

HOPPE.—Mina. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

HOPPER.—Laura Williams, widow of Abraham D. Hopper and beloved mother of Peter F. Hopper, Mrs. V. J. Ludwig and Mrs. E. C. Humphrey, at Bogota, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916. Notice of funeral later.

HYDE.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 26, 1916, William W. Hyde, aged 84 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Hillside Road on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M. Services at grave in Centre Cemetery Torrington, Conn., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

KAISER—On Wednesday P. M., Oct. 25, 1916, Anna G., nee Miller, beloved wife of Gustav Kaiser. Funeral service Saturday, 28th inst., at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 3,983 Park Av., near 173d St. Interment private.

KAPPAUF.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, Adelbert Edwin Kappauf, age 32 years, at his late residence, 2,384 Hewes St., Ridgewood, Borough of Queens, beloved husband of Louise Kappauf, (nee Young,) and father of Ruth. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 29, at Holy Cross Episcopal Church, St. Nicholas Av., corner Himrod St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

LINKLETTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Durand Linkletter, M. D., husband of Sarah Onderdonk, age 76 years. Funeral private, from his late residence, Manhasset, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment in Rosewood Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

LOCKMAN.—Harriet, widow of General John T. Lockman, and daughter of the late Samuel and Mary Hall, at her late residence, 140 West 73d St., Oct. 25, 1916, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Saturday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

LOW.—At Santo Domingo, Captain William Whittemore Low, United States Marine Corps, on Oct. 24, suddenly.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FRANCIS J. HENEY
"Who President Wilson Should be Re-elected"
WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN
"Why Mr. Hughes Should be Elected"
DR. FELIX ADLER
Presiding
Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West 64th Street
8 P. M., October 27
FREE PUBLIC INVITED

Died.

MEIN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, William L., beloved husband of Katherine E. Mein, (nee Heppner,) in his 44th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 747 East 151st St., Bronx, on Friday, Oct. 27, at 11 A. M.

MEYLE.—Thursday, Oct. 26, Julius L. Meyle, aged 59 years; dearly beloved husband of Cora Meyle, (nee Lietz) and beloved father of Maud Lester, Herbert and Mildred Meyle, at his residence, 251 East 164th, Bronx. Relatives and friends and also Royal Arcanum members, Progress Council, No. 645, cordially invited. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M.

MITCHISON.—Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, Henry Broadwood. Funeral services at his late residence, 260 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, Friday, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MOSEMAN.—At Yorktown Heights, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1916, Annie E. Moseman, aged 83 years. Funeral services will be held at her late home on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M. Interment at Bedford.

MOSS.—Charles Alexander Moss, Captain in the Canadian Infantry died from wounds, in military hospital, in Rouen, France, Oct. 24, 1916. Captain Moss was the son of the late Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario, Canada.

REILLY.—At her residence, 123 Madison St., New York City, Margaret Reilly, beloved wife of the late Martin Reilly. Funeral Saturday, at 10 A. M., to St. Theresa Church.

RITTER.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, Kate, beloved daughter of William and the late Dora Ritter, aged 23 years. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M. at her late residence, 225 Third St., Union Hill. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery.

ROSENBERG.—Charles M., beloved husband of Emilia A., after a brief illness, in his 64th year, on Wednesday, Oct. 25. Funeral from the Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Friday morning at 9:30.

ROSENBURG. — Temple Emanu-El: The Board of Trustees announces with regret the death of Charles Rosenberg, who for over 25 years was a faithful employe of the Temple Emanu-El, and the members of the congregation are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services which will be held at the Temple on Friday morning, Oct. 27, at 9:30 o'clock.

M. H. MOSES, Vice President.

SCHMIDT. — On Thursday, Oct. 26, Marie Schmidt, widow of the late August Zinsser, at 180 West 95th St. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SELMES.—On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 24, 1916, at his home, The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., New York City, John Henry Selmes, of pneumonia. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

TRACEY.—On October 25, 1916, Mary V., widow of the late John and mother of Rev. Edward Tracey. Funeral Saturday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 17 West 84th St., thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway. Mass, 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WAIT.—On Oct. 25, 1916, at his residence, 133 West 92d St., William Bell Wait, aged 77 years. Funeral private. Interment Westerly, R. I. Kindly omit flowers.

WAIT.—Sons of the Revolution, in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death on Oct. 25 of William Bell Wait, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

WHITE.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 23, 1916, Julia Frances, wife of Addison G. White. Funeral service will be held at her home, 23 Plymouth St., Friday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

WILLITTS.—At Syosset, L. I., on Oct. 25, Frederick Hewlett, son of William S. and Fannie Hewlett Willitts, in his 59th year. Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M. at the home of his father, William S. Willitts. Carriages will meet train on arriving at Syosset at 1:30 P. M.

BIELZ.—Karl, Oct. 24, aged 42. Funeral, 688 9th Av., today, 1 P. M.

BRIGGS.—Mary L., 118 East 55th St., Oct. 25, aged 84. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOOTBALL ELEVENS IN FINAL PRACTICE FOR IMPORTANT GRIDIRON BATTLES TOMORROW

HARVARD IS PRIMED FOR CORNELL GAME

Crimson Team's Midseason Form Further Advanced Than in Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Harvard wound up its hard work, in preparation for Saturday's game with Cornell, today, the 'Varsity working out its defensive plans against the substitutes, and then going into a short but brisk scrimmage against the crubs. The second team used the Cornell offensive with a lot of snap, but the 'Varsity's defenses were good, and altogether the Cambridge coaches feel that their team is very well prepared to give a good account of itself against the Ithacans.

There were few frills in today's play, just hard, straightaway work, with no long gains, but plenty of good line play and a better showing than usual on interference. That this year's team is capable of playing better football against Cornell than Harvard did last year seems to be an accepted theory, and the eleven has been primed for the game more than for any midseason match in years.

The work between the scrubs and the regulars was very hard. Casey again showed much brilliancy. A lot of work has been put on this player by the coaches, and, if possible, he will be developed into a player to kick and pass as well as to run. There was a valuable addition to the 'Varsity squad today in D. Duncan, one of last year's substitute linemen, who has just returned from the border. He will not play this week, but will be brought along, and is sure to be at least a valuable substitute against Princeton and Yale.

There was a host of coaches on the field today. T. J. Coolidge, whose ninety-six-yard run at New Haven two years ago was one of the sensations of the game, helped coach the backs. Sam Felton worked with the kickers, on whom much time is being spent every afternoon. Sweetser continued at right tackle today. Cornell's team will arrive in the morning and will practice in the stadium in the early afternoon.

DR. SHARPE IS OPTIMISTIC.

Says Cornell's Chances of Beating Harvard Are as Good as Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Cornell football team departed for Cambridge this evening amid the cheers of the undergraduate body, 2,000 students marching to the station. "We have as good a chance of beating Harvard as the team did last year," said Head Coach Sharpe. 'The teams look evenly matched, and there will be no one-sided score."

The coaches took a squad of twenty-six men, including capable subs for every position. The team held a short scrimmage on the alumni field, working out the plays that are to be used against Harvard. The entire 'Varsity eleven is in the best shape of the year, although a few individuals are perhaps not in the best of physical condition. The team, Dr. Sharpe said, is not as far advanced as it was a year ago.

Improvement in end play and more dash and ginger all around have been conspicuous features of the last few days. Speculation as to the final line-up of the 'Varsity was left open today when Dr. Sharpe announced that the team would start the Harvard game as follows: Ryerson, left end; Gillies, left tackle; Miller, left guard; Carey, centre; M. Anderson, right guard; Dilzer, or Tiller, right tackle; Zandt, right end; Shiverick, quarter back; Benedict, left half back; Speed or Hoffman, right half back; Mueller, full back. The coaches let it be known today that they would count heavily on the good performance of Shiverick and Benedict, while Shiverick's drop kicking is expected to prove a big feature.

HOWARD BERRY'S TOE FAILS.

Penn Coach Fears He May Not Be at His Best Against Pitt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The first disheartening detail that has developed since Penn's eleven began shaping up for its contest against Pittsburg University in Pittsburgh Saturday caused Coach Bob Folwell considerable apprehension in the final practice here this afternoon.

Folwell had been counting on Howard Berry, his long-distance kicker and full back, to be in the pink of condition for the conflict, but from the way Berry was forced to drill today it dawned upon the mentor that he may not have for the Pitt game the same Jo-Howard Berry whose brilliant work counted so much in the victory over Penn State.

When Berry started practice this afternoon, Folwell noticed that he limped. He was unable to punt with his usual precision, and Folwell realized that when Berry wrenched his leg in the Penn State game his chances for giving his best on Saturday were less than at first believed. Because of this Folwell instructed the full back not to try kicking.

A stiff hour's workout was devoted to signal drill and a dummy drill directed at a mythical Pittsburgh defense. Charley Henning, who will start the game at guard, said this afternoon he never felt better. "I have recovered from the effects of the operation for appendicitis," he declared, "and I will start the game full of pep."

PITT RELINQUISHES FIELD.

Coaches Give Folwell's Men Chance to Practice First.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 26.—Pennsylvania's football squad will reach the P. R. R. Station tomorrow morning at 7:25, and will be housed at the Hotel Schenley, one square away from Forbes Field, while in Pittsburgh. The Pitt coaches have arranged to keep their men away from the field until late in the afternoon, so that Bob Folwell can have a two-hour workout, and give his men an opportunity to become acquainted with the lights and shadows made by the big stand.

Coach Warner mapped out a light drill this afternoon, as he did not want to take any chances of injuries. He has paid much attention to the mental and physical condition of the squad, and he thinks they are just on edge right now. They seem to be neither afraid nor over confident, and every player except Soppitt is ready to go in and give a good account of himself.

The Pitt Athletic Committee announced the officials for the big game as follows: Mr. Maxwell, Swarthmore, referee; Mr. Moffatt, Princeton, umpire; Mr. Merriman, Geneva, lineman.

STEVENS PRACTICE BRISK.

Four Scrub Combinations Used to Check Varsity's Advance.

Marshall was the only regular missing from football practice at Stevens yesterday, a heavy cold continuing to keep him from his place at full back. Coach Rodgers substituted Stone, the former Hamford High player. A brisk signal drill followed by an hour's hard scrimmage was order of the day. There was no scoring by either the 'Varsity or the scrubs, but the coach was forced to send four fresh scrub teams against the regulars to prevent them from gaining ground. Particular attention was given the line men both on their offensive and defensive work. Carlson continued at guard, and in the backfield the coach gave Musk his old job at quarter again.

ELI CUBS JOLT 'VARSITY.

Freshman Eleven Gains Effectively on Regulars in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—The Yale Freshmen eleven which was sent this afternoon against the regulars for a thirty-minute midweek practice game bothered the 'Varsity considerably. Three times the 'Varsity territory was invaded, but no touchdown was registered. Herbert Kempton, the Freshman Captain, and former Exeter quarter back and Captain, starred for the 1920 team, three times circling the 'Varsity ends for first down, once for ten yards, once for thirty and again for forty yards.

On two occasions attempts at drop kick goals were resorted to by the Freshmen, Hammel, tackle, and Half Back Campbell each falling in field goal efforts from the 'Varsity, 40-yard line. Hammel's try fell short, while Campbell's was blocked by Guard Charley Galt. On the third occasion the Freshmen lost the ball when Centre Rush Waters made a bad pass and Galt, who was surprisingly lively for a 230-pound player, nabbed the ball. Kempton's superb field generalship was in evidence on several occasions, resulting in the Freshmen gaining more ground by rushing than any college rival which has met Yale this Fall. He captured punting honors for the day with a 70-yard kick.

The 'Varsity scored twice, the first touchdown being brought close to the 1920 goal when Half Back Harry Lecore circled end and broke into the open for a 65-yard run to the Freshman 1-yard line, where Braden ripped a hole through centre for the score.

During the last five minutes of practice the Yale backs found the Freshman rush line exhausted, and they alternated in 10-yard line plunges until the Freshman 5-yard mark was reached, when Legore plunged through for the second and final touchdown. Both of yesterday's line-up changes were retained, Braden playing full back and establishing himself as the full back selection against Washington and Jefferson next Saturday.

Left End Art Gates divided the thirty-minute scrimmage between his former position and right tackle, where he replaced Baldridge, who is now certain to begin Saturday's game, although he will probably be replaced by Gates during the second half. Ray Paig and former Captain Nelson Talbot were the visiting coaches.

The 'Varsity line-up: Left end, Gates and Moseley; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Black; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge and Gates; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Legore; full back, Braden.

W. AND J. OFF FOR YALE.

Students Cheer Squad of Twenty Departing for New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—With the entire undergraduate body of Washington and Jefferson College at the station to give them a rousing send-off, the W. and J. football squad left Washington this evening for New Haven for the Yale game on Saturday afternoon.

Twenty players, the largest ever taken to New Haven, were in charge of Coaches Metzger and Wesbecher. The players were: Captain Willberly, Drew, and Straw, guards; Guy and Shields, centres; Henry, Carroll, Creel, and Loucks, tackles; Whitehill, Tressell, Wickersham, and Moore, ends; Stobbs and Lally, quarter backs; Nuss, Gurley, Ruble, Crawford, and Bixler, half backs, and Fain and McCreight, full backs.

FORDHAM MEN ALARMED.

Braney Joins Cripples, and Only Three Regulars Are Fit to Play.

Followers of the Fordham football team are considerably alarmed over the way misfortune has been pursuing the team during the last week, and very little hope is retained that the Bronxites will be able to keep up their record of not being scored on when they meet Pennsylvania Military at Fordham Field tomorrow. The list of six cripples, accumulated from the 'Varsity line-up during the first few days of this week, received another boost yesterday when Braney was bruised, receiving two black eyes that were almost closed before he left the gridiron. After Braney, who has been regular at guard and end, had been hurt, Gargan stopped the scrimmage for fear that the other three regular players might be put out of commission also. Braney was hurt while stopping a charge by the scrub back field through centre. As it stands now, even if Jake Weber, the Fordham trainer, is able to work wonders, the Maroon coaches will have to use at least five substitutes against the team that defeated St. John's of Annapolis last week.

After the scrimmage ended Gargan put the reconstructed Fordham fighting machine through a long signal drill to get the new men used to their places for the game tomorrow. Golden who was a regular half back last season, went in as quarter back, McNamara and Calnan both being on the hospital list. Golden is one of the fastest men on the squad and Captain of the track team. The other two pilots are too lame for practice and followed the plays from the side lines yesterday. Trainer Weber allowed four of the other regulars who are hurt to don their suits yesterday, but none of them will be allowed to play Saturday.

QUARTER BACKS TRIED OUT.

Metcalf Wants Squad of Pilots for Columbia Team.

In an effort to provide a squad of dependable quarter backs for the Columbia team, Head Coach Metcalf yesterday fulfilled his promise and tried Monroe and Cochran, both half back veterans, at quarter back, relieving Raimondo. Monroe has had some experience, but Cochran is a novice in field generalship. J. Rosen, second-string signal caller, will be out of tomorrow's game with Williams.

Buddy Wilber, right tackle, probably will not play tomorrow because of a bothersome injury to his right leg. With Raegener, another line man, also on the hospital list, Metcalf may decide to send against the Berkshire team Hal Vollmer, the swimming champion, who has been showing exceptional ability at practices this week. There was no scrimmage yesterday, the 'Varsity rehearsing the new attack behind locked gates on South Field.

CANN PUTS LIFE IN N. Y. U.

Egan and Sokolower Also Help on Return to Line-Up.

In the final scrimmage yesterday for the Union game on Saturday the work of the New York University backs and line was superior to that shown on Wednesday. This was partly accounted for by the presence of Cann in the back field and Egan and Sokolower in the line. The most spectacular play of the afternoon was made when Egan received a forward pass from Cann and ran fifteen yards for a score. The 'Varsity tried a forward passing game for some time, but very few attempts eluded interference. Captain Bernstein was not in the back field and Hoffman did not play tackle. Cann, Egan, and Sokolower were in the line-up for the first time this week. Coach Eustis tried several quarter backs, but none of them displayed the generalship of Mackenzie, who has been playing the position regularly.

NO LET UP IN WORK OF PRINCETON TEAM

Tigers Try Pet Formations in Scrimmage to Prepare for Dartmouth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Head coach Speedy Rush changed his plans for preparation for the Dartmouth contest and put his Tigers through another hard workout this afternoon, in which there was some scrimmage. A long drill in dummy scrimmage was in order for the afternoon, and Rush utilized part of the time in attempting to perfect several of his pet formations, which he will spring against Dartmouth on Saturday. The receiving and covering of punts came in for its share of attention from the coaches in spite of the fact that the Tigers have probably proved more proficient in this department of the game than in any other.

Ames and Eddy were on the receiving end for the greater part of the time, while Wilson, Highley, Funk, and Rahill came down two at a time under the spirals which Driggs sent up into the air. The work of the half backs in blocking off the ends after their man had received the ball did not thoroughly satisfy the coaches, but the work on the whole was good.

Although there has been some improvement in the play of the Princeton eleven this week, the Tiger mentor is far from sanguine over the outcome of the contest with the Hanover eleven. Georgetown's victory over Dartmouth does not seem to have convinced him that the big Green team will be an easy opponent, and Rush has not been heard to express any confidence over the final result. Dartmouth will be minus the services of Bill Moore, the star half back, and in addition neither Latrobe nor Sinclair, who were considered the most likely men for right tackle, which was left open when Christie went to the Mexican border, is in condition to enter Saturday's contest. This will cripple the Tiger lineup somewhat, as the coaches were hoping that these men would be back in play. Haas, another substitute, is still not able to take part in scrimmage.

Dave Tibbott had another long drill today in drop-kicking, while Freck and Haaren, who are both proficient in drop and placement kicks, followed a long drill. Tibbott does not seem satisfied with sending kicks over from the 40 and 45 yard lines, and today attempted some from the 50-yard mark. The distance was too long for very accurate results, however.

SEND-OFF FOR DARTMOUTH.

Students Cheer Green Team Departing for Game with Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26.—The entire Dartmouth student body gave the Green team a rousing send-off today for its contest with Princeton on Saturday. Thirty-two members of the squad, with Coaches Cavanaugh, Ghee, and Randall, Squad Physician Dr. Bowler and Trainer Hillman, made up the Dartmouth contingent which left for New York tonight.

Early practice was called today, and for about an hour the coaches put the 'Varsity through a stiff signal drill. With machine-like precision the team executed the plays to be used against Princeton, and it was evident, judging from the quick initiative with which the men put into the workout, that they will face Princeton a determined, desperate bunch of football players.

Cannell and H. McDonough ran the team today, and both seem to be so capable of engineering the Green offensive that Coach Cavanaugh has declined to state which man will start against the Tigers. McDonough started the game last year, and was selected for Saturday the decision of the coaches will be based upon his past experience. It is very likely, however, that Cannell, even though he has never played in a Princeton game, bore the brunt of the Georgetown game so well that he will have the call over his rival.

The Dartmouth line is considerably weakened by the loss of Merrill, a veteran guard of two years' varsity experience. He pulled a tendon in his leg two weeks ago, and, although the trainers did their utmost to round him into shape, their work did not avail, and the big lineman will remain in the rear. Youngstrom, a substitute, centre, will start in his place.

The probable line-up is as follows: Left end, Dussosoit; left tackle, Colton; left guard, Neeley; centre, Giles; right guard, Youngstrom; right tackle, Trier; right end, Emery; left half back, Corrish; right half back, Thielscher; full back, Duhamel.

ARMY PUNTERS AT WORK.

Kicking of Four Backs Feature of Practice at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Two brief sessions of gridiron work was the lot of the Army men today. The early drill was interrupted by a military formation, and the men were obliged to forego football and take their open-air drill in cadet uniforms. The kickers got in some good punting sessions and the men were drilled carefully in positions and forward pass plays. Ford, Vidal, Witters, and Oliphant did the punting, with Gerhardt, Place, Murrill, and Green catching the ball. Stokes worked for a while with Captain Moran's place at centre. He handles himself well and is expected to beat out Weems and Chapman, both veterans, for the sub-centre position. Timberlake, too, whose recent return to the squad pleased the coaches, is pressing Holmes, Huff, and Schlenker for a place at tackle on the reserves' line. Final preparation for the Villanova game will take place tomorrow.

BROWN BOLSTERS DEFENSE.

Ball Given to Scrubs and Rutgers' Formations Are Used.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 26.—Brown held its last scrimmage of the week this afternoon in preparation for the Rutgers game here Saturday. The second team, drilled in Rutgers' formations, including the multiple kick, kept the ball most of the time, giving the 'Varsity a practice session in defensive work. No record was kept of the downs and no scores were made. Just what the line up will be Saturday is at present very uncertain. At least eight of the regulars have slight injuries, which, although not serious enough to keep them out of the game, may result in deciding at the last moment to play more or less of a substitute team.

While Coach Robinson does not underrate Rutgers, he stated after the practice this afternoon that he much preferred not to cripple his team for the Yale and Harvard games which will follow in a few weeks. Captain Farnum and Purdy were on the field this afternoon in their suits, but did not get into scrimmage. With Farnum, Williams, and Ward, the three tackles, not in shape to play, it was found necessary this afternoon to put Devitalis, a full back, at one of the tackle positions. Tomorrow afternoon the 'Varsity will put in an hour or two of signal practice, which with a blackboard talk will complete the week's work.

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HARD KNOCK FOR FOOTBALL.

Stanford President Says Game Is Menace to College Athletics.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 26.—Stanford students, who continue to be divided on the question of whether the university shall give up Rugby football and return to the American game, discussed with interest today a statement made by President Ray Lyman Wilbur that if the issue continued to split the student body, he would put it up to the Academic Council for disposal.

"American football is the greatest menace to intercollegiate athletics," said President Wilbur after hearing an appeal from a delegation of students for the restoration of the old game. "It is a coach's game," he asserted, "and the by-products that go with him—professionalism, anything for victory, secret practice—make the sport a power for harm."

SHAKE-UP AT SYRACUSE.

Reconstructed Eleven Will Face Wolverines Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—An almost entirely reconstructed Syracuse University eleven will face Michigan at Ann Arbor Saturday. Coach Hollenback today made more drastic changes in the line, shifting Captain White from the scrubs to guard on the 'Varsity; Trigg from guard to tackle, and placing Searl, a sub-centre, at tackle. Trigg will play in place of Schlachter, who is slowly recovering from the injury to his shoulder, and who may be able to get into the game against Dartmouth at Springfield ten days hence.

Eddie Brown Haws succeeded Williams at half back. The remainder of the backfield will be the same as that which played against Pittsburgh last Saturday. Hollenback stated tonight that he expected the Orange to show greater speed and power against Michigan, and that he looked for a victory.

YOST SAVES HIS REGULARS.

About Half the Michigan Team in Final Practice for Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26.—Coach Yost allowed only about half his Michigan regulars to participate in the 12-to-2 beating which the first team handed the scrubs today in the final scrimmage to be held before the Syracuse game. The plays with which the 'Varsity won were those to be used Saturday against the Orange. Zeiger, playing quarter in place of the injured Sparks, made both of the touchdowns. He proved a good long drill. Tibbott does not seem satisfied with sending kicks over from the 40 and 45 yard lines, and today attempted some from the 50-yard mark. The distance was too long for very accurate results, however.

Sparks donned a suit today for the first time since his injury, but did not even get into a signal practice. Trainer Tuthill said he will be able to start the Syracuse fray. The other cripples, Weske and Sharpe, were not in suits, but Weske will be ready for the whistle. It is possible that Hanish will start at half in place of Raymond, who filled Sharpe's shoes last week. The sophomore has been putting on a good game all week, and with Sparks back at quarter Raymond's punts will not be missed. If Sparks does not start, Raymond will begin at right half, with Zeiger running the team. A long chalk talk explaining the formations was given out this week and the plays to be expected from Syracuse was given the players tonight.

WESLEYAN BACKS DRILLED.

Speedy Ground Gainers Are Groomed in Defense Tactics.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Secret practice has been held throughout the week on the 'Varsity field in preparation for the game with Amherst here on Saturday. The last hard scrimmage took place this afternoon when the 'Varsity lined up against the scrub and strong Freshman elevens. The first team succeeded in crossing the line several times. Most of the afternoon, however, was given up to defensive work. The coaches are still drilling the speedy back field in a more effective interference, and considerable improvement has been noticed since the New York University game last Saturday. The work continued outside until dark, when the squad adjourned to the training table for a blackboard talk.

There will be light work tomorrow, with special emphasis placed upon signals. Richards at full back is probably the only new man to start against Amherst. His offensive work has been noticeably good, and it is thought his presence will materially strengthen the back field. In Deetjen, Wesleyan has one of the fastest and surest ground gainers among the Eastern colleges. Besides being the principal ground gainer, Captain Deetjen's punts have averaged fifty yards and better.

AMHERST AT TOP FORM.

Entire Eleven in Best Condition of Season for Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 26.—An hour's scrimmage against the Freshmen completed all but the final touches of Amherst's preparations for Wesleyan on Saturday. The work of remedying the weak points developed in the Springfield game has put the team in the best condition of this season. The back field tackling has been improved by three days of drill in the elements. The new line tried out last week is coming into shape, and opened up good holes in scrimmage today.

A large part of the preliminary work consisted in perfecting the back field defense against the forward pass. Bodenhorn, quarter, and Widmayer, centre, were allowed to go back into scrimmage, having recovered from recent injuries, and should add an element of strength Saturday. Hinchy, a freshman tackle, showed up well in today's scrimmage, and was the only man on his team that interfered seriously with 'Varsity play. Perkins, who has taken Bodenhorn's place at quarter back, showed improvement in running the team as well as getting away for a fifty-yard run for a touchdown against the strong freshman backs. Melcher, with good holes in the line, made long gains on line plunges.

RUTGERS MAY LOSE HAZEL.

Full Back Unable to Take Part in Practice for Brown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 26.—Homer Hazel, full back and star drop-kicker, was kept out of the Rutgers practice today by an attack of stomach trouble. He may be back for the big game against Brown on Saturday, but this is not definite. John Whitehill, who has been on the sidelines this season on account of injuries, was rushed into the breach. While he has not had the experience Hazel has had with Sanford's new kick, he is a star punter and is pretty good at kicking field goals. He is also a hard line plunger and a good open field runner.

There was no scrimmage work today, but the team ran through signal practice. The team will start tomorrow on the trip to Providence.

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TENER AROUSED BY JOHNSON CRITICISM

National League Head Characterizes Comment on McGraw Case as "Buncombe."

President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday declared open war on President Ban B. Johnson of the American League because of that official's criticism of the McGraw incident. Mr. Tener takes issue with the American League head for comments on the National League and says that if Johnson is looking for trouble he can find it in his own league. President Tener's statement is as follows:

"This is his (Johnson's) second reference to the McGraw incident, and, like his first, is buncombe. The National League is handling the McGraw incident in its own way and in the proper way.

"McGraw's leaving the field and his statement do not constitute a charge against the integrity of the game, and McGraw disavows any such intention."

"If Johnson wants to raise any trouble he need not look any further for an opportunity than the statement made by one of the clubowners against the umpires of his own league."

The statements credited to President Johnson about McGraw were made in Milwaukee a few days ago. He is quoted as saying "McGraw quit in the face of duty. His action was as cowardly as if the Captain of an ocean liner were to quit in an emergency. It deserves the same sort of punishment that would be meted out to a ship's Captain under those circumstances."

The reference which President Tener made in his statement concerning an American League owner discrediting the umpires is directed at President Joseph J. Lannin, owner of the World's Champion Boston Red Sox. When the Bostons were fighting for the pennant, on Sept. 19, President Lannin came out with a strong rebuke against the umpires. He publicly announced that he planned to give up his part of the Boston Club if his team did not win the championship. Mr. Lannin stated that he was convinced that the umpires in the American League were giving his team the worst of it and that his players were discouraged because they thought the same.

This statement by Mr. Lannin occasioned a great deal of comment in the American League and many clubowners regarded the remarks as uncalled for. Several seasons ago, when Horace Fogel, then President of the Philadelphia National League Club, made a statement discrediting the National League umpires as favoring the Giants, Fogel was dropped from the league. There is much gossip now that Lannin will be called to task for his statement when the American League meets in Chicago in December. Criticism of the Boston owner has been frequent ever since he sold Tris Speaker to Cleveland last Summer.

President Johnson's interest in controversies which involve Manager McGraw of the Giants is believed to date back to the time when the American League was formed. In 1902, when McGraw was in the Johnson circuit, after it was first organized, he had a serious disagreement with Johnson and came to New York, taking the managerial job with the Giants. He also took with him Joe McGinnity and Jack Cronin, pitchers, Catcher Roger Bresnahan, and First Baseman Dan McGann. Johnson, it is said, has not yet forgiven McGraw for this raid on players whom he would like to have had in the American League ranks.

President Tener in his statement that McGraw disavowed any intention of reflecting on the integrity of the game, indicates the attitude which the league will evidently take on the incident when it meets here in December. It is a matter which will come before the Board of Directors of the National League and Mr. Tener and other National League clubowners resent the action of President Johnson.

JOHNSON ANSWERS FULTZ.

Declares Basket Ball and Football Also Closed to Baseball Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Major league baseball players will not only be barred from engaging in exhibition baseball games, but are forbidden to increase their income after the regular season is over by indoor baseball, basketball or football. This was the answer today of President B. B. Johnson of the American League to the protests of David L. Fultz, President of the Ball Players' Fraternity, against fines imposed on members for engaging in post-season games.

The section of the players' contract covering the points mentioned was exhibited by President Johnson and he said that it had been approved by Mr. Fultz. It forbids participation in "any exhibition game, indoor baseball, basket ball or football unless the written consent of the club has first been given."

David L. Fultz, President of the Play-Fraternity, stated last night that players' contracts had never been passed by him as President or by the fraternity as a body because the contracts have never been submitted to him beforehand. In the event of the Boston players being fined by the National Commission, Mr. Fultz stated that the fraternity had not decided upon what action it would take. He refused to admit that it would take the matter to the courts. Mr. Fultz said that he did not think that the players would be fined and that the matter would blow over. He stated that President Johnson evidently did not know the real circumstances of the case.

According to Mr. Fultz, the Boston players received permission from President Lannin to play the game at New Haven and all arrangements had been completed, when on the evening previous before the game, the permission was withdrawn. It was then too late for the players to withdraw their obligation to play the game.

TWENTY PLAYERS TRADED.

National League Establishes Record for Deals in One Season.

The National League during the last season established a new record in the number of players traded from one club to another. No less than twenty players changed to other teams during the season, and most of the changes were brought about by the reconstruction of the New York club.

The National League deals and transfers were as follows: Knetzer, Boston to Cincinnati; Doolan, Chicago to New York; Compton, Boston to Pittsburgh to Boston; Herzog, Cincinnati to New York; Wade Killifer, Cincinnati to New York; Mathewson, New York to Cincinnati; Roush, New York to Cincinnati; McKechnie, New York to Pittsburgh; Sallee, St. Louis to New York; Alex McCarthy, Chicago to Pittsburgh; Mollwitz, Cincinnati to Pittsburgh; Bill Fischer, Chicago to Pittsburgh; Schulte, Chicago to Pittsburgh; Art Wilson, Pittsburgh to Chicago; Gibson, Pittsburgh to New York; Lew McCarty, Brooklyn to New York; Zimmerman, Chicago to New York; Merkle, New York to Brooklyn; Hunter, New York to Chicago; Doyle, New York to Chicago; Kantlehner, Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

TO-MORROW!
THE GREATEST MOTOR SPEED EVENTS IN HISTORY
HARKNESS GOLD TROPHY RACE
100 MILES AND THE 50 MILE SPECIAL
$15,000 IN CASH PRIZES!
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY!
$1 TAKE BRIGHTON "L" $1

SOUND CHAMPIONS NAMED.

Winners in Season's Yacht Racing Announced at Meeting.

At the quarterly meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, held at the Hotel Astor last evening, the results of the racing for the championships in the several classes were announced. In Class P, which included the yachts engaged in the races of the Manhasset Bay Cup, Nahma was an easy winner with a percentage of 97, as against 60 for Joyant and 47 for Alera. In the New York Yacht Club 30-foot class Okee was winner with a percentage of 81, Alera following with 67, and then, in order: Adios, 65; Juanita, 50; Les Mona, 49, and Lena, 46. In the Larchmont interclub class Barbara was the winner with a percentage of 73, the others being, in order: Hamburg II., 68; Erbar, 65; Le Cygne, 56; Skid, 53, and Turon, 38.

Thane was the victor in the Orienta one-design class with a percentage of 84, Teal following with 79, Alcyone with 44, and Alice with 42. Hydra was winner in the Star class, with a percentage of 86, Snapper coming next with 77, and then Little Dipper, 76; South Wind, 70; Vega, 66; Zete, 58; Canis Minor, Star Faraway, Little Bear, and Banshee also qualifying by finishing in the required number of ten races. Mingo, with a percentage of 98, won in the Sonder class; Yan, with 87 per cent., in the American Yacht Club dory class, and Virginia, with 64 per cent., in the New Rochelle one-design class.

After considerable discussion over the puzzling question as to the correct measurement of the Gunther and Marconi rigs, both of which promise to play an important part in the racing in the coming season, the association referred the whole matter to the Executive Committee for a recommendation as to the proper measurement to be given those rigs, to be made to the annual meeting of the association to be held in March, after a conference with the committee of the New York Yacht Club, which is considering the same matter, committees from other clubs which are discussing the subject, and measurers and designers who are trying to work out a formula that will be just to both the new rigs and the old yachts carrying the American main and topsail.

WESTFIELD WOMEN LEAD.

Win Three of Five Prizes in One-Day Golf Tourney on Own Links.

Women golfers of the Westfield Golf Club accounted for the majority of the prizes competed for yesterday over that club's links in the one-day handicap tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Five prizes were in competition, and of this number three were captured by golfers of the home club.

Mrs. C. C. Stockton of Summerville showed the way to the field in the low-gross competition, and her score of 96 earned her the honors in this contest. Mrs. J. H. Drake of the Westfield Golf Club carried off the prize offered for the best net score with a card of 101—17—84. Westfield also won the prizes offered for the driving and birdie competitions, the former going to Mrs. P. S. Scarff, while Mrs. D. C. Arnold annexed the birdie reward.

In the approaching and putting competition three of the competitors finished on even terms. They were Mrs. A. MacDonald, Plainfield Country Club; Miss Hazel Gardner, Westfield Golf Club, and Mrs. A. Rogers, Westfield Golf Club. Each had a 9, but on the playoff the prize went to Mrs. MacDonald.

RISLEY WINS GOLF MEDAL.

Has Card of 79 in Qualifying Round of Atlantic City Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Maurice E. Risley of the home field won the gold medal qualification round today at the opening of the annual Fall tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City at Northfield. He topped the 131 starters with his card of 79 for the eighteen holes. J. W. Worthington of Sunningdale, England, was runner-up to Risley, negotiating the course in 81.

The results of the first sixteen:

Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, 39, 40—79; J. H. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, 42, 39—81; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 45, 41—84; G. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 43, 41—84; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 44, 40—84; A. C. Huntington, Wyoming Valley, 43, 42—85; P. S. Proal, Deal, 39, 46—85; E. A. Lord, Atlantic City, 44, 42—86; Samuel Brumbaugh, Philadelphia, 43, 44—87; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 41, 46—87; T. B. Wootton, Atlantic City, N. J., 44, 43—87; M. P. Jones, Frankford, 49, 39—88; T. C. Taimadge, Atlantic City, 46, 42—88; Charles B. Keen, St. David's, 46, 42—88; Robert Wier, Wilmington, 47, 41—88; W. J. McFarland, Atlantic City, 44, 45—89.

CLOSE RACES AT C. C. N. Y.

Sophomore Class Takes Team Honors in Track Meet.

The sophomores of the College of the City of New York won the annual interclass track meet at the stadium yesterday. The sophomore's point score was 64, the freshmen coming second with 48, the juniors third with 37, and the seniors bringing up the rear with 16.

Teddy Phelps, a freshman, ran a pretty race at two miles when he came from behind and won out by a comfortable margin.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Marks, '20; E. Friedman, '19, second; B. Margolies, '17, third; J. Zimmerman, '18, fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Greenbaum, '17; C. Beck, '19, second; J. Macdonald, '17, third; J. Mendelsohn, '18, fourth. Time—0:25 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by T. Phelps, '20; H. Greenberg, '19, second; W. Wolfe, '19, third; P. Goldberg, '19, fourth. Time—11:04 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by G. Vriens, '18; W. Fisher, '19, second; J. Bergrind, '19, third; A. Cantor, '19, fourth. Time—0:56.

880-Yard Run.—Won by E. Landis, '18; S. Devoe, '19, second; H. Cohen, '19, third; H. Emerson, '18, fourth. Time—2:20.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. Bosofsky, '20; F. Weberpals, '17, second; A. Wacher, '17, third; L. Siegel, '18, fourth. Time—5:08.

800-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Rubenstein, '20; C. Schneider, '19, second; P. Roe, '17, third; G. Brook, '20, fourth. Time—0:37 3-5.

600-Yard Novice.—Won by M. Slavin, '19; I. Feldman, '19, second; M. Meyer, '19, third; J. Abelson, '18, fourth. Time—1:30.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by A. Himmelstein, '19; S. Simon, '20, second; D. Grey, '18, third; I. Hecht, '20, fourth. Time—0:18.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by M. Kurtzman, '19; F. Baldwin, '19, second; H. Strolowitz, '20, third; M. Diamond, fourth. Time—0:28 4-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

High Jump.—Won by S. Seidel, '19; H. Halberg, '18, second; E. Engleman, '19, third; M. Sugarman, '20, and R. Mackay, '20, tied for fourth. Height—5 feet 4 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. Rosenberg, '19; D. Nagleberg, '20, second; B. Cohen, '18, third; I. Newman, '20, fourth. Distance—17 feet 1 inch.

Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Cantor, '20; J. Rudnich, '18, second; R. Lumey, '19, third; W. Griffith, '20, fourth. Distance—35 feet 11½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. Warner, '18; A. Callahan, '20, second; S. Donaldson, '18, third; P. Schwartz, '20, fourth. Height—9 feet 7 inches.

Discus.—Won by E. Carsten, '18; V. Napobelts, '20, second; B. Drachler, '20, third; B. Spiegler, '18, fourth. Distance—88 feet.

SHORT GRASS SETS NEW TRACK MARK

Herz's Horse Clips 0:01 4-5 Off Mile-and-a-Quarter Time in Dixie Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 26.—Emil Herz's Short Grass, holder of the American thoroughbred record for a mile, clipped one and four-fifths seconds off the track time here for a mile and a quarter, when he won the Dixie Handicap at the Maryland State Fair course this afternoon. The time made by Short Grass for the distance was 2:03 4-5. The former figures, which were established on Oct. 10, 1914, by Patom, were 2:05 3-5.

There were only three starters in the Dixie Handicap, the other two being Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow, and Goldcrest Boy, from the stable of I. M. Hedrick, which finished in the order named. Once getting into his stride Short Grass, which was cleverly ridden by F. Keogh, soon assumed the lead, taking the position from Borrow, which had been making the early pace.

Once in front the winner carried his field along at such a pace that before the race was finished it was practically a certainty that he had set up a new mark for the distance. He was a strong favorite in the betting, and when the time of the race was hung up his record-breaking performance was received with enthusiasm by the spectators.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Hanobala, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 108 pounds, $5.70, $4.80, $3.80, (R. Ball).....1

Lord Byron, C. K. Moore's b. c., 107, $8.20, $5.50, (W. Kelsay).....2

Great Dolly, R. Woodcock's b. f., $5.10, third, (C. Dishmon).....3

Kathryn Gray, Pomp, Napoleon, and Aimee T. also ran. Buchanan Brady scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

Ambrose, Marrone Stable's b. g., 6 years, 111 pounds, by Disguise-Ambrosine, $7, $5.10, $3.40, (E. Kleeger).....1

Mr. Mack, L. A. Capp's b. h., 5, 111, $18.20, $7.30, (R. Ball).....2

Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's

WALSH IS A HERO, DECLARES ADAMSON

Girl's Rescue by Fireman "Reflects Honor Upon the Entire Department."

PRAISE IN OFFICIAL ORDER

Death Toll in Big Downtown Fire Remains at Two—Inquiry Under Way.

Fireman John Walsh of Hook and Ladder Company 8 was called to Fire Headquarters by Commissioner Robert Adamson yesterday, and officially commended for having effected one of the most difficult and, as the Commissioner put it, "one of the finest rescues in the history of the New York Fire Department."

It was Walsh who accomplished the rescue on Wednesday night of Ida Goldberg of 158 Houston Street from the seventh floor of the building at 21-23 Houston Street, in the burning of which building two girls lost their lives and nine others were injured. The story of how Walsh at the peril of his own life rescued the girl was told in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES.

After he received the report of the Houston Street fire and of another which occurred at about the same time in Greene Street, Commissioner Adamson issued an order commending the courage of the firemen who fought the blazes.

The order, addressed to the men of the department, reads:

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

General Order No. 52:

Two large fires occurring simultaneously last night, and engaging the services of all fire companies in Manhattan Borough south of Twenty-fifth Street, furnished a severe test of the courage, ability, and resourcefulness of this department to meet a grave emergency.

At one of these fires a grave life hazard existed and only the quick thinking and prompt action of the officers and men prevented a possibly serious loss of life. In addition to this, two such large fires occurring at one time, unless handled with the greatest promptness and skill, might easily have spread with disastrous consequences. Very rarely is a more difficult emergency presented to the department, and it was met in a manner which reflects high credit upon the force.

I wish to commend Chief Kenlon and all the officers and men on duty at these fires for the efficient manner in which this emergency was met.

I wish particularly to single out for special commendation, Fireman First Grade John Walsh, No. 1, of H. & L. Co. 8, for his exceptionally fine rescue of a young woman, by means of a scaling ladder, at the fire at 21-23 Houston Street. This rescue, accomplished under difficult circumstances and with a marked degree of personal danger, was an act of individual heroism which reflects honor upon the entire department. ROBERT ADAMSON,

Fire Commissioner.

Commissioner Adamson said last night that a thorough search of the ruins of the Houston Street building was made by the department yesterday, and that it is now known that only two persons lost their lives. An investigation to discover the origin of the fire is under way.

Henry Kopperl & Co., manufacturers of women's hats, issued a statement yesterday in which they said that an error had been made in yesterday's TIMES when it was stated that the fire which occurred at 203 Greene Street started in the part of the building occupied by that firm. The fire did not start, it was added, in that part of the building.

JOWETT MAY GO TO LONDON.

British Weekly Says He May Be Induced to Return to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Weekly suggests the possibility of Dr. J. H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, being invited to assume the pastorate of Whitefield's Chapel, the most central Congregational church in London. The Weekly says it understands that Dr. Jowett is not unwilling to return to England if the right opportunity can be found.

Why don't you set your advertising money at work?

No, it isn't—not if it is merely being spent.

Not if you find yourself every little while wondering if advertising really does pay.

Not if you are conscious of a little uneasiness every time you see your competitor's advertisement boldly facing you down.

Not if you find it necessary to dissect every piece of copy "in conference" and work in a trifle by Smith here, and a stitch by Jones there, and a patch by Robinson here and there, and finally cut out whatever of human individuality the poor bowelless thing had when it came to you.

If it had half the giddap in it that your slowest salesman has you would say every time you saw your copy in print, "That has a wallop in it! That will do business!"

Why have you been so willing to spend your money for copy that doesn't make you say that?

Is it because you think it's too much to expect?

Because you think it can be done for some other line of business but not for yours?

Because you don't believe in your own product?

Or is it because you never got acquainted with Hanff-Metzger?

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President — *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Ave., New York — Telephone 5946 Madison Square

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHEVIOTS.—Open to buy large quantity Sturuburg Schell cheviots. Telephone Farragut 9220.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for Raritan gray chinchilla, 143, and plaid, 1677, at price for cash. Chelsea 5698.

CHINCHILLA.—Open to buy 50 pieces gray 143 Raritan. Stuyvesant 1624.

COATS.—Jobber placing large order on coats, the better kind; pays spot cash. 6 to 8 West 32d, 1st floor.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th, Room 2,015.

COATINGS.—Wool velour, all colors; will pay cash. Telephone 161¢ Chelsea.

COTTON WHIPCORD Wanted.—Brown, tan, and gray, in 27 to 90 inch width. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber is looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th, 4th floor.

MACHINES.—We are open for five needle tucking machines for cash. Chelsea 4461.

Rosegarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of seal plush. Gottlieb & Salkind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

PLUSH.—We are open to buy quantity of plush. Farragut 9339.

SERGES, 4,408, navy; quantity no object; cash. Rosenberg, Phone Spring 6106.

SERGE.—We pay cash for navy serge. Josephine Waist Co., 40 East 21st.

VELOUR.—American K-54402, similar; all colors; will pay spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Brother, 41 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for heavy velours all colors. Hart, 11 East 21st St.

VELOURS.—Open for lightweight velours in all shades. Chelsea 4077.

VELOUR—American, 544; will pay cash. Call, Harrison, Farragut 2088.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—Entire stock of broadcloth, velours, gabardines, tricotines, serges, velour checks, &c., to close out. Appenheim-Goldstein-Siegel, 19 West 34th.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., and botanys, for sale; blue, brown, and green. Telephone Madison Square 7704.

BROADCLOTH, white, high grade; also colors, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H., Columbia black and navy. Phone Madison Square 8882.

CHASE'S BEAVER trimmings, all widths. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

CHASES BEAVER, 3 inches wide, $1 per yard. Madison Square 3940.

CHEVIOT.—American woolen, 09001, all colors. D. Paulsin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Job of 300 coats to close out at a sacrifice, cloths and pile fabrics; this season's models. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Bolivias, in all shades, and burgundy velour coats; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. R. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and mixture; also matelambs; good values. Jos. Korostuff, 26 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush; 5,000 on hand ready for delivery; medium prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses'; 100 to close out at a low price. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Stechel & Stufer, 34 E. 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS—All colors, immediate delivery, for boys. Young America Wash Suits, 990 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

CORDUROY.—Hydol's cordvale, 23-inch width, Fall shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

CORDUROY.—Dobson C-3, Shaws, Bolivia. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

DRESS GOODS.—For sale, about 125 pieces worsted dress goods; checks, chinchillas, &c.; mill's clean up; perfect goods; about 600 dozen women's cotton Jersey knit bloomers, blue, brown, and other colors. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., N. Y. Phone Franklin 1358.

DRESSES.—Will sacrifice 300 silk dresses, $4.50 up; assorted colors and sizes. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wool Jersey always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Velveteen and silk dresses to close out. 15 West 17th St., sixth floor. Chelsea 7079.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 30 West 32d St.

FEALINE FUR.—Best quality, two, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

FURS.—Red fox sets, Hudson seal sets, and misses sets on hand. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

FURS.—Job of red fox sets and scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

HATS.—Stetson-like soft hats; bargain. Room 44, 529 Broadway. Spring 6234.

PLUSHES.—Cotton seal and beaver, both 27 inch and 50 inch. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

PLUSHES.—Seal stripe, also corduroys, for sale, cheap. 2871 Gramercy.

PLUSHES.—Will sell 20 pieces Peerless R-12. Stuyvesant 1024.

PLUSH.—200 pieces for sale. Telephone Madison Square 9656.

SEALINE FUR.—Best quality, two, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery. $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, Panamas, all sizes. Greeley 2682, 1,828 Broadway. Fons Mfg. Co.

SUITS.—F & H, broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 20th.

THROW SCARFS in imitation Hudson seal and black mole. Frankel, 36 West 24th.

VELOUR.—Coatings in burgundy, taupe, brown, green, for delivery. Louis Livingston, 70 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3469-3781.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24-inch width, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN.—Kupfer's red, No. 295, velveteen; 29 inches. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

VELVETEENS.—Brown dress velveteens, 17 to 18 inch. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, man experienced in all around factory work; must have executive ability; bring references; liberal salary. Room 513, 500 5th Av.

SALESMAN wants Muslin Underwear and Shirtwaists; city; New England; commission. B 3 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday, 3½@3¾ " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Japanese Silk Imports Gain.

Receipts of raw silks in the United States during September showed a gain over those of the same month a year ago, but, as indicated by figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, the increase was not so great as in the earlier months in the current fiscal year. For September, 1916, the imports reached a total of 2,807,411 pounds, compared with 2,694,850 pounds in September, 1915. Were it not for the good gain shown in imports of Japanese silks, and the fair increase recorded, in the "China" sorts, last month's receipts would have fallen below those of a year ago. Not only did imports of Europeans fall off, as did those of tussahs and doppionis, (together,) but there was a marked drop in receipts of "Cantons." For the first quarter of the last three fiscal years the imports, in pounds, have totaled as follows: 1916-1917, 8,294,051; 1915-1916, 7,285,380, and 1914-1915, 6,471,502.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market is advancing, and the demand is growing both for American and European account. Prices show a gain over those of the previous week, and holders are offering sparingly in anticipation of an additional rise. Sales for the week amounted to 5,000 bales, leaving stocks unchanged at 13,600. Prices are firm to higher at Canton under the influence of a better American demand for short-reeled silks. This situation is reflected at Shanghai, where steam filatures are more active for American account. Tsatlees also show more signs of life there. Prices continue to rise at Milan as a result of a good European demand and short stocks. The local market is firm and advancing, with spot and nearby deliveries sought most.

Good Duplicating on Overcoats.

Clothing manufacturers who foresaw a brisk overcoat demand for this season owing to the urgent call for such merchandise and the scarcity that developed last year are doing a good business at present. Duplicates are described as coming in in fine shape. The local demand has been especially good, it is said, and some fear is expressed that the same conditions that confronted the trade last year may prevail again, namely, an urgent call for goods without enough to supply it. The belted back models are at the present time the most popular. These are loosely fitting and built on raglan lines. For more formal purposes the form-fitting garment is selling.

Will Use Surplus Dress Goods.

The wisdom of the coat and suit manufacturers in buying staple dress goods for the present season is shown in the manner in which it now permits this trade to utilize such cloths for next Spring. Many houses are now busy on their Spring sample lines, and the materials which they have to carry over as the result of a poor season will supply some of their next season's needs. Fortunately no great change has occurred or is expected in fabric styles, so the cloth surplus may be readily utilized. Another advantage named is that, since the materials were bought some months ago, they are much cheaper than if they had to be bought now. The values which the manufacturers will be able to offer because of this, it is said, should aid much in establishing a good business on suits next Spring.

Salesmen Find Heavier Expenses.

Clothing salesmen who are covering the country now for the Spring season are gratified at the prosperous conditions they are finding. But prosperity has its drawback, too. In centres that are especially active industrially, the cost of living has advanced to quite some extent since the clothing salesmen last put in an appearance. If the volume of orders booked is as large as it now gives promise of being, the salesmen may be able to overcome the additional expenses incurred in traveling. Some of them feel, however, that along with other advances their usual 7 per cent. commission should be increased.

Iridium Is Going Sky High.

The increasing scarcity of iridium in this market is rapidly becoming a serious proposition to makers of platinum jewelry and other users of this metal. As a result of the paucity of supplies here, iridium has reached $130 an ounce, an advance of $10 an ounce in the last two weeks or so. Platinum prices, on the other hand, even for metal containing 10 per cent. of iridium for hardening purposes, continue steady. Hard platinum (containing iridium) was yesterday quoted at $96 an ounce.

Bargain Sales Diminishing.

The bargain sale, overworked in the past, is not quite so popular with retailers these days. The reason given for the improvement is that the record demand for merchandise of all kinds makes sale goods scarce. Besides this, according to a manufacturer of shirts, the seller at the present time has the upper hand, and customers under the conditions at the moment do not have to be held by complying with requests for special sale merchandise. Now that the manufacturers have tasted of this freedom it will be a hard matter, he thought, to bring them back to the old order of things.

Sale of Wooled Sheepskins.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Three thousand bales of sheepskins were sold here today. Competition was restricted, and prices generally were unchanged, with short wooled skins in sellers' favor.

Fine Cottons at New High Level.

The upward rush of cotton has done a great deal toward making buyers of fine-yarn goods, both in the gray and finished states, wonder just where they are going to come in when the profits from the resale of the goods are passed around. Even more serious, apparently, is the question as to where the merchandise is going to come from at all, most of the mills making these cloths being sold ahead for long periods. Figures coming from New Bedford from day to day are reckoned to give buyers more than one qualm, but this is not all. The Fall River mills are also getting in their fine work. Yesterday a certain construction of cloth, of a little finer weave than a printcloth, brought 50 cents a pound up there. This is about 8 cents a pound higher than 80-square printcloths brought in the local market yesterday.

Printcloth Sales Not So Active

The position of the cotton market yesterday morning put a temporary quietus on buying of gray goods here. While persistent inquiry brought out fair quantities of 39-inch 80 squares and 38½-inch 64-60s at 10½ and 8 cents, respectively, both for December delivery, most of the attention of buyers appeared to be given to sateens and odd constructions that had not yet reached a parity with printcloth prices. None of this business appeared to contain much of a feature. One of the most interesting sales in the sheeting end of the market concerned the movement of 48-square, 4-yard goods at 9 cents for November-February delivery. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*10¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	.8c
39-inch, 72-72s	.9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	.9¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.7c
39-inch, 56-44s	.6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.6½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	.8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	.5¼c

*Asked.

Not Worrying About Burlaps.

Among the few to whom the rise in cotton goods, particularly gray sheetings, in the last several months has come as a pleasant surprise are the importers of burlaps. For a long time there has been more or less of a struggle between them and the cotton goods men for business of the bagmakers. For a time, at least, the sellers of cottons appeared to have the best of it. Now, however, the burlap importers claim that the pendulum is swinging the other way, and that it is not only to the bagmakers' interest to use burlaps from the viewpoint of wear, but from the price viewpoint as well. The apple is more, however, to the heavier burlaps than the lighter ones. While lightweight burlaps, which are relatively more expensive than heavies, are about on a par in price with the sheetings that correspond with them in weight and width, there is said to be a margin of about 2 cents a yard in favor of the heavy jute bag goods.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wire and Bedspreads Were Among the Articles Considered.

The E. A. Bliss Company, Bridgeport, Conn., was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that manufactured nickel wire imported by the firm for the making of women's mesh bags was properly dutiable under the act of 1909 at 45 per cent. as metal manufactures. The board reversed the Custom House authorities in taking duty at 85 per cent. under the personal adornment provision of the old law.

Snow's United States Express Company, Limited, lost yesterday when the board, in a majority decision by Judges Fischer and Howell, refused to lower the Collector's assessment on cotton bedspreads in the piece. Duty was taken at the rate of 30 per cent., under the provision in Paragraph 266 for "all articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this section." The importers relied on the claim that the goods were dutiable as printed cotton cloth according to yarn count. The majority decision, in overruling the protest, held that the merchandise was no longer merely cotton cloth, but had been further advanced in manufacture as to become a partly manufactured or unfinished article made from cotton cloth. As such it was held expressly provided for in Paragraph 266 as assessed. Judge Cooper wrote a long dissenting opinion, in which he reached the conclusion that the protest should be sustained.

Favorable action was taken by the board on protests filed by Hirshbach & Smith and the Colonial Mills regarding duty rate on velvet tablecovers and other articles. The Collector assessed the merchandise at 40 per cent., whereas the importers asked the rate of 35 per cent. as for Jacquard figured upholstery goods. A reliquidation was ordered by Judge Cooper.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, was sustained in the claim that split steel rings suitable for use in the manufacture of fishing tackle were properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. as manufactures of wire. The testimony showed that the rings would have to be copper plated and burnished before they were considered fully finished for ultimate use. The Collector was reversed in assessing duty at 30 per cent. as parts of fishing tackle.

The American Trading Company imported paper on which the Collector levied duty at 30 per cent. under the provision for "papers commonly known as copying papers." The importers asked for a duty of 25 per cent. as for handmade paper. Judge Fischer, sustaining the protest, said the provision for handmade paper was more precise, explicit, and controlling than the provision for copying papers. The Collector was accordingly reversed.

German Steel Output Lower.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German steel syndicate reports that the output of steel in Germany last month was 1,393,000 tons, compared with 1,414,000 in August. The steel output in the first nine months of the year was approximately 12,000,000 tons.

Wool Dearer in London.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—There was a brisk demand for the fine selection of 8,046 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Merinos and fine crossbreds advanced 10 per cent. and the other grades were 5 per cent. dearer. Port Phillip scoured sold at 8s 10½d and Queensland greasy at 2s 2d.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; R. Cruickshank, carpets, rugs; 37 West 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, cloaks, suits; 72 Madison Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, neckwear, hosiery, gloves; 1,261 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; A. J. Parsons, white goods; 597 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, silk, cotton waists; 554 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; D. A. Weinberg, umbrellas; 126 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, women's, children's wear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, waists, dresses, mfr.; 1,182 Broadway; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; L. Lambrizat, corsets; 18 West 35th.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; D. Scales, carpets; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. Austin, infants' wear; A. D. Slocum, furs; Mrs. Hirsch, waists; Miss Murphy, dresses; 470 Park Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, colored dress goods, black dress goods, silks; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Farley, Harvey & Co.; C. E. Holt, linens, white goods; 103 Franklin; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; M. J. Ryan, house furn. goods; 1,133 B'way; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; W. O. Bridge, ready-to-wear; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss S. O'Brien, suits; E. B. Terhune, women's shoes; 315 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam Co.; W. A. Benton, draperies, furniture; 18 West 35th; Prince George.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Queen City Credit Clothing Co.; E. Frohman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hongerer Co.; G. K. Mills, furs; 18 West 35th.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. R. Weymouth, carpets, rugs; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Pomeroy, rugs; C. Hitchcock, rugs; A. W. Merton, carpets; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. Y. Farwell Co.; R. J. Hodgson, white goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. Albiez, carpets, rugs; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; W. D. Luthy, carpets, rugs; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Shoninger-Heimheimer Mfg. Co.; B. Shoninger, infants', children's coats, Spring; 35 West 31st.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbit, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Shepard, laces, neckwear, trimmings, yellings, gloves; G. E. Chapman, men's, boys' clothing; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. Houston, corsets, Japanese goods; W. E. Clark, house furn. goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammoser, furs; 13 East 20th; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; A. J. Frick, trimmed hats; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—M. Stern, clothing, furnishing goods; Navarre.
CHICAGO—The Fair; W. D. Lucey, carpets, rugs; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; H. L. Kline, hosiery; 43 West 23d.
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—McAlpin Co.; M. G. Stalb, laces, neckwear; 23 East 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss Sullivan dresses, 1,140 Broadway; Park Avenue.
CLEVELAND—Knoll-Campen Co.; M. J. Campen, dresses; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; D. C. Ross, millinery; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio D. G. Co.; R. J. Hamer, dry goods; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jones, Witter & Co.; T. G. Constable, laces, notions, gloves, furn. goods, hosiery; 54 Leonard; Hermitage.
CONCORD, N. C.—Parks Belk Co.; J. G. Parks, general mdse.; Imperial.
DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. B. Donovan, linens; 395 Broadway.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; O. B. Turman, muslin underwear; 315 5th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick Co.; J. Taylor, housefurnishing goods; 43 Leonard; Longacre.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. P. Slonim, men's, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.
HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; A. L. Davidson, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. W. Schuman, linens; 220 5th Av.; Somerset.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Donovan Co.; Miss C. Hirsch, waists, cloaks, suits, furs; 470 4th Av.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Robertson & Co.; L. O. Robertson dresses; 1,270 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Baco & Sons; F. Schmitt, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. R. McLean & Co.; B. C. Wolter, suits; 47 West 34th.
MASON CITY, Iowa—Bell Clothing Co.; R. C. Patton, W. L. Patton, clothing; Breslin.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furn. goods; 18 West 35th.
MONROE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; J. M. Belk, general mdse.; Imperial.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Roys' Ladies' Furn. Goods Co.; L. A. Roy, women's wear; 1,270 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Feilman; C. Meyer, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M. J. Bloom, women's, children's ready-to-wear; J. Tinan, men's, boys' clothing; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Dress Co.; B. Aronmots, P. Mirkler, niece goods; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Maxwell & Polin; W. J. Maxwell, mfrs. waists, dresses; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. L. Shoemaker, furniture, rugs, carpets; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; H. H. Jennewine, waists, laces, yarns, &c.; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—H. M. Lasker Co.; G. Levy, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. Dihn, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Campbells; L. C. Scott, carpets, rugs; 1,289 B'way; Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss C. Gottschalk, neckwear, yellings, embroideries; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; O. M. Billings, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Horne Co.; J. D. Kennedy, shoes, rubbers; 470 4th Av.; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists; Miss Fischer, waists; H. J. Shamberg, furs, moles, seals; 364 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ohio—Lipman Wolfe Co.; J. P. Buckley, dress goods; W. Strong, wash goods, linens, flannels; 1,123 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy Powers Co.; J. C. Fitzgerald, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—S. & J. Rosenberg; S. Rosenberg, notions, furn. goods; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; L. Goldstein, mfrs. clothing; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—F. Weingarten; A. Weingarten, fancy goods; Claridge.
SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick Weingarten Co.; A. Weingarten, notions, infants' wear, knit goods; 31 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bauer Bros. & Co.; S. Bauer, waists, wrappers; 43 Leonard.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. H. Levy & Co.; B. H. Levy, men's clothing; 1,199 B'way; St. Andrew.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; F. S. Hulse, china, glass; 105 Grand.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks-Fuller-Pierson D. G. Co.; E. L. Hicks, wholesale dry goods, mfrs. shirts, overalls, underwear; 338 B'way.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; E. C. Mecum, carpets; 235 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Smith, carpets, rugs; 75 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; E. Super, blankets; 395 B'way.
TOLEDO, Ohio—La Salle, Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, jewelry, leather, toilet goods; 1,170 B'way.
TORONTO, Canada—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; M. J. Teller, veilings, neckwear, fancy goods, novelties; 460 W. 147th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; J. J. Erwin, carpets, awnings, upholstery goods; 43 W. 22d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. E. Cunningham & Co.; Miss M. E. Maher, gen'l buyer; 1,270 B'way; Room 401.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; F. E. Mack, linens; 334 4th Av.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—I. A. Traver, fancy goods, &c.; Murray Hill.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Blum Bros.; L. Blum, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.
WORCESTER—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; E. Le Doux, toilet goods; 75 Spring.
YORK, Penn.—F. Wiest's Sons; Miss H. L. Wiest, ladies' wear; 315 5th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

COLWELL LEAD CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Colwell Lead Co., of 141 West Twentieth St., formerly a manufacturer of plumbing supplies by Robert B. Honeyman, attorney for John Trageser Steam Copper Works, $1,640; L. O. Koven & Bros., $429, and A. Parker Smith, $25.

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Patrick J. Sullivan, grocer at 581 Third Ave., by Gude Bros. Keiffer Co., $257; Francis H. Leggett & Co., $97, and R. C. Williams & Co., $216.

UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 21 against Thos. Innerrill, as the Up-to-Date Manufacturing Co., cloak and suit contractor at 127 W. Seventeenth St. on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—John M. Ross, a creamery merchant of Syracuse, petition in bankruptcy; alleged liabilities of $35,000 and assets of $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Bigelow Company, manufacturers of electrical devices, 321 St. John's Court; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed; petitioning creditors claim $15,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atlantic Steel Monolithes Co.—City of N. Y. $130.78
Aerial Mfg. & Supplies Co.—Same. 130.78
Alcolin Publication Co.—Same. 130.78
Automatic Baseball Co.—Same. 130.78
Atlantic Trading Co.—Same. 130.78
Berger, Joseph—Same. 580.90
Carey, John F.—Same. 130.78
Case Patent Metal Boiler Cleaner Co.—Same 130.78
Credit News Registry—Same. 130.78
F. W. Cameron Corp.—Same. 130.78
Higgins, Gertrude S., adm.—Same. 188.97
Sausachn, Augusta, adm.—Same. 613.30
Alder, David—J. & F. Goldstone & Co. 734.66
Anderson, Gilbert M.—Federal Sign System Electric. 569.25
Abramson, Samuel—L. Schwartz. 150.40
Albertelle, Marco, and Giuseppe Repetti—C. Guerci et al. 102.86
Beveridge, J. Wallace—G. C. Van Tuyle, Jr. 367.67
Berger, Carl—M. C. Platt. 207.07
Berler Oscar—Tribune Ass'n. 132.96
Brazilian Products Co.—Smile Pure. 354.91
Brooklyn Electrotype Co.—J. V. Bandus. 182.69
Bleyer, Sam—D. B. Lewis. 541.90
Belmont, Roy—Pahlew Reed & Willow Mfg. Co. 143.40
Brown, Judson C. & Isabel W.—L. H. O'Rourke 284.97
Cusack, Edward & Albert Brumley—C. McQuade 942.10
Cascan Restaurant Corp.—Realty Advertising & Supply Co. 301.05
Conimkovitch, Barnet—B. Griffen. 365.38
David, Rachel—G. B. Claza. 456.89
Elbach, Benno—P. Magyar. 1,248.91
Central R. R. Co. of N. J., Delaware & Hudson Co., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., Erie R. R. Co., Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., N. Y., Ontario Ry. Co., Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co.—C. D. Gray 1,156.88
88 Morningside Drive Co.—H. Hemperschlag 22,210.70
Fristachi & Geronimo, Inc.—M. Pollin et al. 434.68
Friedman, Kari—J. Weitzman. 449.29
Ferer, Benjamin—M. H. Levy. 6,481.13
Grossman, Abraham—Peck & Hills Furniture Co. 106.64
Gasherie, Jesse, adm.—J. Rosenberg. 285.41
Grosner, Pauline—Starn Bros. 231.06
Horton, Oliver L.—Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co. 217.20
Hanan, Alfred P. Jr.—A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co. 787.41
H. Sumner Sternberg Co., Inc.—J. E. Linde Paper Co. 320.09
Jacobson, Jacob—M. Radt. 388.68
Jones, Josiah—E. J. Zwilling. 201.41
Jefferson, Sarah A.—J. Rosenberg. 938.61
Same—Same 822.38
Jordan, James, and Mary A. Moriarty—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. 31,344.63
Jones, Olive M.—Community of the Sisters of St. Dominic. 587.01
Kursm, Annie—Hollywood Co. 474.57
Kraus, Morris—H. B. Claflin Corp. 1,013.65
Kornblum, Joe—J. Friedman, costs. 138.18
Kornblum, Yeta—Same, costs. 138.18
L. Popkin & Co., Inc.—J. C. Stratton Co., Inc. 104.39
Lonergan, Peter, by guardian—Carolyn Laundry costs. 109.36
Mott, J. Varnum—H. F. Rathbun. 386.91
Mack, Franklin D., and Florence T.—C. M. Pranchard. 5,713.88

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7% Cumulative Pfd. Stock
Preferred as to assets and dividends.
This Company does the entire commercial light and power business in 70 communities, and also does the gas business in 5 communities.
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We have prepared, primarily for the busy man, a special booklet describing more than fifty issues of conservative investment bonds yielding from 4½% to 6%, and containing in addition valuable information on bonds in general.
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Legal Investments
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Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

List Closes Irregular but Stronger Than on Previous Day—More Gold.

The stock market acted much better yesterday afternoon than had been indicated by the opening sales, and while the closing was irregular the gains easily outnumbered the losses. The recovery from the slight depression in the forenoon was not accompanied by any noticeable change in sentiment. The public interest in stocks has been well sustained, as shown by the fact that sales have been running recently at the rate of a million and a quarter shares a day, but it has not been stimulated by any new developments, and the men whose business it is to watch the ticker are still advising clients to take advantage of strong periods by realizing profits on shares picked up at much lower levels. The professional trader always looks for a reaction every so often, even in a bull market, and when the list begins to look stale he concludes that a setback is near.

Steel common sold down to 117⅛ in the early part of the session, but at that point fresh buying was started which picked up strength as the fractions began to increase. The recovery went to 118⅛, and the close, at 118⅛, was up ¼ from Wednesday's last price. Rock Island was exceptionally active, but in the opposite direction, selling from 33¼ down to 30⅝, and closing with a net loss of 3¼. The Cuban Sugar stocks continued their advance, while American Beet Sugar and American Sugar Refining lost ground. The changes in issues other than the specialties were in most cases small and unimportant.

There is undoubtedly a very substantial investment demand in stocks, as well as in bonds, and the seasoned dividend payers are being taken out of the Street.

This is indicated by the sales each day of small lots of stocks which have never featured in speculative movements. The list has been very long, with the bulk of the dealings in a very few stocks.

The bond demand continues heavy. It was learned that the bare announcement of the new issue of $300,000,000 of United Kingdom collateral notes had resulted in the receipt of advance subscriptions in such number as practically to insure an early sale of the entire amount. Preparations for the newer offering were seen in a burst of activity in the United Kingdom 5s of the previous issue, of which $2,650,000 sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday with a range of only an eighth of a point. The Anglo-French 5s were also active, selling down to a new low price of 94⅜ for this movement. Money continues easy, loaning yesterday at 2¼ and 2½ per cent. Another $2,500,000 in gold was received from Canada.

Extra Dividend on Iron Pipe.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on Nov. 15. Last January 2 per cent. was declared, payable in installments this year. The net earnings in the nine months ended Sept. 3 were $1,040,970, equivalent to the annual rate of 10 per cent. on the preferred stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	4	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	5
Chicago	5	5	5	5
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	6	4½	4½	5
San Francisco	5½	*5½	*5½	*5½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2¼

Time.			
60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½@3½
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3½
4 months	3½@3½	6 months	3½@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75¾	4.75½	+00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76¾	4.76½	....
France—	83⅝	84⅛	83⅝	....
Demand	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84½	....
Cables	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83½	....
Marks—	25¾	25⅝	25¾	....
Demand	70.31¼	70.06¼	70.31¼	+18⅜
Cables	70.37	70.12½	70.37½	+18⅜

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.84½	5.83⅞
95.28	Berlin	70.31¼	70.37½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29¼	5.25⅜
19.295	Greece	10.45	10.50
5.1826	Italy	6.57	6.56½
20.26	Austria	11.92	11.95
51.45	Russia	31.10	31.15
26.72	Scandinavia	....	....
....	Copenhagen	27.10	27.17
....	Stockholm	28.40	28.50
....	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.20	Spain	20.35	20.40
40.14	Holland	41.00	*41.06¼
	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.60	52.70
....	Peking	79.00	79.12½
....	Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
	India—		
48.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
43.44	Buenos Aires	43.04	43.14
42.46	Rio	23.93	24.03

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Plus ⅛. 27,968,060.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $711,960,540; balance, $27,968,000; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,700,913; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,320,019.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15¾c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d, unchanged; in New York, 67¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51⅝@54½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,258,590
Same day last year	1,323,477
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	164,728,000
Same period last year	141,087,271
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
60	60½	100	Acme Tea	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅝
97	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	....
142	149	100	Adams Express	145	145	145	145	+2
16	16⅛	1,400	Advance Rumely	15¾	17	15	16½	+1½
33½	35	600	Advance Rumely pf	35	35	34	34	−1
12½	13	100	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
23¼	25½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
82	82½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅛	82⅛	82	82	+ ⅛
80	82	1,600	Am. Agricul. Chem	81	81⅝	80⅜	81	+ ⅛
102⅞	103	8,200	Am. Beet Sugar	103	103⅜	102	102⅜	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	31,600	Am. Can	61	64⅝	60¼	64¼	+2¾
113	113¾	100	Am. Can pf	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	− ⅛
67⅝	....	4,000	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68	67	67⅞	....
55½	56	300	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
133	135	200	Am. Express	133	133½	133	133½	+ ½
16	16¼	10,000	Am. H. & Leather	16	16⅜	15½	16¼	− ⅛
69¼	70	5,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	68¼	70	68¼	69½	+ ⅛
28	28½	700	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	− ⅛
24¾	25	2,200	Am. Linseed	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
57½	58	400	Am. Linseed pf	58	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
79⅝	80	10,200	Am. Locomotive	79⅝	80⅜	79	79⅜	− ⅛
10¾	11	200	Am. Malt	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ¼
47	48	300	Am. Malt pf	47¼	47½	47¼	47⅜	−1⅛
110¼	110½	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ⅛
116½	117⅛	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	−1
97	98	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96⅜	97⅜	96⅜	97⅛	+1⅛
89½	91	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	91	91	91	91	+1
138	145	100	Am. Snuff	141½	141½	141½	141½	+3½
61½	62	600	Am. Steel F'dries	62¼	62¼	61½	61⅞	− ⅝
122	122⅝	7,200	Am. Sugar Ref	123½	123⅝	120⅝	122½	− ¼
62	65	40	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	62	....
133	133¼	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133	133	133	....
223	226	100	Am. Tobacco	225½	223¼	225¼	225¼	− ¼
108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	....
51¼	51⅜	2,100	Am. Woolen	51⅜	52	50⅝	51⅛	− ⅛
97¾	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	97⅞	97⅞	− ⅛
47	47⅜	3,800	Am. Writing P. pf	46¼	46¼	45¾	45⅝	− ⅛
47½	47⅞	400	Am. Zinc L. S	46⅞	48¼	46⅜	48	+1
77¼	77⅜	800	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	− ⅛
94	94½	26,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	93¾	94⅜	93¼	94	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅝	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅞	1,700	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅞	+ ⅜
120½	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
94⅝	95¼	1,400	At., Gulf & W. I	93⅞	95⅜	94¼	95	− ⅛
66⅞	67½	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67	67	67	67	− ½
83	83⅝	8,300	Baldwin Loco	83	83⅞	83	83¼	−1
107	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	− ½
88	88¼	500	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅛	....
75½	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅛
117¼	121	1,600	Barrett Co	139⅝	161½	156½	160	+44
630	640	810	Bethlehem Steel	610	642	605	642	+27
84	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	....
80	81	100	Burns Brothers	80	80	80	80	....
107	113	100	Bush Terminal	111	111	111	111	....
64½	65¼	2,200	Butte & Superior	64½	65⅜	64¼	64⅜	− ⅛
27½	28	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	−1
174⅜	175½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	175	175½	174⅜	174⅜	−1⅝
91¾	92	17,900	Central Leather Co	92	92⅜	90⅝	91⅝	−1½
115	117	100	Central Leather pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	− ½
104½	106	500	Chandler Motor	105	105	104½	105	−1
68⅛	68⅝	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	68⅛	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅛
12	13½	300	Chicago & Alton	14	14	13½	13½	....
15¼	15¾	19,200	Chi. Great Western	14	15¾	14	15¾	+1⅛
44⅞	45	33,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	42½	45¾	42½	44⅜	+3⅛
94½	95	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	94⅜	94½	94⅜	− ⅛
126¾	128¾	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	− ½
31⅝	32	130,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32½	33¼	30⅝	31⅛	−3⅛
132	140	200	Chi. St. P. M. & O. pf	138	138	138	138	....
22⅞	23	6,000	Chile Copper	23	23¼	22¾	23	....
58½	59	5,900	Chino Copper	57⅞	59	57½	59	+ ⅝
61½	62	300	Clev., C., C. & St. L	62	62	61¼	61¼	+1½
84½	86	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84½	....
53	53⅛	8,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¼	53¼	53	53	− ⅝
35½	36	2,800	Col. & Southern	35	36⅞	35	36	+2
49	54	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	+ ½
36¾	37	5,500	Columbia Gas & El	36¾	37⅛	36	37	+ ¼
47	48	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	47½	47½	47¼	47½	....
139¼	139⅝	300	Consol. Coal, N. Y	140	140	139¾	139½	− ⅛
124	124¼	4,350	Consol. Gas, Balt	123	124¾	123	124¼	+1⅜
....	....	3,100	Con.Gas, Balt. rgts	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
101⅜	103¼	1,600	Continental Can	102	103¼	101¼	103¼	+1½
17¼	17½	2,000	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	17⅝	17	17⅜	− ⅛
91¼	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92	92	92	92	− ⅛
84½	85⅜	17,400	Crucible Steel	84⅜	87	85	86⅝	+ ⅝
121½	123	300	Crucible Steel pf	121½	121¾	121	121	− ⅛
72½	72⅝	47,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	72	73¼	70½	72⅝	+1½
97⅜	98	2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97¾	98¼	97⅜	98	+ ⅛
220	230	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	227	228	225	228	+4
22	22¼	3,100	Den. & Rio Grande	21	23½	21¼	22	+1
44	45½	10,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	50	50	48¼	49	−2½
146	148	100	Detroit Edison Co	147½	147½	147½	147½	+1⅜
146	148	40	Do., odd lot	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	....
46	46½	5,000	Distillers' Secur	46¾	46¾	46	46	− ⅝
24¼	25	100	Dome Mines	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
5	5⅜	100	Douglas Co	6	6	6	6	....
12¾	13	700	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12½	13¼	12½	13¼	+1¼
69	72	100	Elec. Storage Bat	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¼	−1¼
38½	38⅝	4,200	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
53	53½	600	Erie 1st pf	53	53¼	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Erie 2d pf	46	46	46	46	+ ¼
39¼	42	100	Federal M. & S. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	100	Gaston Wms. & W	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	− ⅞
183½	184	1,500	General Electric	184¼	184¼	183¼	183½	+ ¼
820	875	200	General Motors	835	835	835	835	....
126	129¾	1,300	General Motors pf	126	126	126	126	....
73½	73⅝	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅞	73½	73¼	73¼	− ¼
900	1,000	900	Great Northern pf	1187⅛	1187⅛	1181½	1181½	....
43⅛	43¾	2,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	43⅛	43¼	42⅝	43¼	....
51	52	1,400	Greene-Cananea	51	51½	50	51½	− ⅞
94½	96	100	Gulf States Steel	93	93	93	93	− ½
103⅝	103⅝	200	Illinois Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	− ⅛
65⅝	66	10,500	Inspiration Copper	65	66	64⅝	65¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	17½	1,200	Interboro Consol	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	300	Interboro Con. pf	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	− ⅛
49	49	200	Int. Agricultural pf	49	49	49	49	....
117	117	100	Int.-Harvester, N.J.	117	117	117	117	+ ¾
39⅝	40	8,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	....
114⅝	115	17,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	114⅝	115	113½	114⅝	− ⅛
50½	50⅝	10,300	Int. Nickel	50½	50⅝	49⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
108¼	108¼	400	Int. Nickel pf	108¼	108¼	106¼	108¼	....
49¾	50¼	10,500	Int. Paper	49¾	50¼	48⅝	49¾	+1
101¾	102	1,000	Int. Paper pf	102	102	100¼	100¼	....
28	28¼	4,000	Kansas City South	27¾	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅛
60⅜	60⅝	300	Kan. City South. pf	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+1⅛
76⅛	77	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	6,900	Kennecott Copper	53⅛	53¼	52⅝	53	− ⅛
4	6	100	Keokuk & Des M	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
129	130	100	Kings Co. L. & P.	129½	129½	129½	129½	....
129	130	30	Do., odd lot	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	....
88⅝	88⅞	31,700	Lackawanna Steel	87	89⅛	87	88⅛	+1
27⅛	27½	2,600	Lake Erie & West	25	26½	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
51	51½	1,500	Lake Erie & W. pf	50¼	52½	50¼	52	+1⅝
40⅝	41	2,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	39½	40⅞	39½	40⅞	+ ⅞
83⅝	84	1,300	Lehigh Valley	83½	83⅝	83½	83½	....
24	26	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅞
118	....	100	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf	120	120	120	120	−1
136	138½	200	Louis. & Nash	136	136	136	136	....
88½	89	600	Maxwell Motors	88	89	88¾	88⅝	+ ⅛
87	88	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	....
109½	110	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	110⅜	110⅝	109¼	110¼	− ⅛
39	39¼	1,400	Miami Copper	39	39¼	39	39	− ⅛
34½	35	11,900	Minn. & St. L. new	34½	35	34¾	34⅝	+ ⅛
120¾	121	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	....
7½	8	10,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	8⅜	7½	8¼	+1⅛
20¼	21	5,200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20¼	24	20¼	21	+2
8¾	9	4,100	Missouri Pacific	8¾	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	9¼	24,400	Mo. Pacific t r	8¾	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
28	29	37,300	Mo. Pacific pf	25¾	29⅞	25¾	29⅜	+ ⅝
57½	57⅝	2,300	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	57½	58¼	57½	57½	+ ½
98	98	400	Montana Power	98	98	97¼	97½	....
127	127	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	127	127	127	127	....
84½	84½	50	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	....
112⅝	113	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112⅝	113	112⅝	112⅝	+2½
67	68	300	Nat. Lead Co. pf	67	68	67	68⅜	+ ⅜
112	113	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113	....
220½	222	2,730	Nevada Con. Cop	220½	228⅜	220½	223½	+ ⅛
158½	158¾	400	N. Y. Air Brake	158	158¾	158	158¼	+ ⅛
108	108¼	5,800	N. Y. Central	108	108¼	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅜	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	60½	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	− ⅛
28	28⅛	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
141¼	141½	11,600	Norfolk & Western	141	142¼	140¾	141⅜	+ ⅛
69¼	70	200	North American	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅛
111¾	112	600	Northern Pacific	111	112	111	111¾	....
84¼	84½	1,300	Ohio Cities Gas	84¼	84¼	83⅝	83⅝	− ⅝
6⅜	6⅝	500	Ontario Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
116	116	400	Owens Bottle Mach	116	116	116	116	....
25	25⅜	400	Pacific Mail	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	− ⅛
96⅜	96⅝	100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	−1⅝
56	58	8,300	Penn.	57⅞	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅛
15	15¼	300	Peoria & Eastern	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
40¾	41	300	Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½	− ⅝
41	41	200	Pittsburgh Coal	41	41	41	41	+2
39⅞	43	31,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	39⅞	43	39¼	43	+3⅝
110	110¼	1,400	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of dep	109	110	109	110	+ ⅝
72¼	72⅝	4,900	Pressed Steel Car	71¼	72⅝	71½	72¼	+ ⅝
105½	106¾	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	105	105	105	105	....
131	133	200	Public Service N. J.	131½	132	131½	132	+1½
....	....	300	Pub. Ser. N. J. rgts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	53	3,600	Railway Steel Sp	52	55	51½	55	+ ½
25⅝	26	3,000	Ray Con. Copper	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	....
106¼	106½	13,000	Reading	108¼	108½	107¼	108½	+ ⅛
43	44½	100	Reading 1st pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	....
46	46⅞	300	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	....
78¼	78½	24,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	78⅛	78⅞	77¾	78⅜	+ ⅝
113	114	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113	115	113	115	+ ⅝
22⅝	23	2,800	St. L. & S. F. w i	22⅝	22⅝	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	24	1,300	St. L. Southwestern	22⅞	24	22⅞	23	+ ¼
47⅛	47⅝	800	St. L. Southw. pf	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	47¼	....
16⅜	17¼	4,400	Seaboard Air Line	17	17⅞	16⅜	16⅝	− ⅛
39	39½	3,000	Seab. Air Line pf	39	40¾	39	40¼	+1½
222	223	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	223	223	221¾	221¾	−2
28⅞	28⅞	200	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	....
62	62	1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62	62	61⅞	62	+1
101⅛	101⅜	5,700	Southern Pacific	101⅛	101⅜	100¾	100⅞	− ⅛
29¼	29½	6,700	Southern Railway	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
67⅝	68¼	500	Southern Ry pf	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68¼	+ ¾
100	105	300	Standard Milling	104½	104½	103	103	−3
94	95	50	Standard Milling pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
132⅜	133½	2,100	Studebaker Co	132½	133½	132¼	133	....
67	68	200	Stutz Motor	67	67½	67	67½	+ ½
22⅜	23¼	1,700	Tennessee Copper	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23⅛	+ ⅝
227½	228	1,000	Texas Co.	227½	228½	227½	228	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	21,700	Texas & Pacific	14⅞	16½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
126	....	50	Texas Pacific

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1857 STANDARD OIL STOCKS *Bought and Sold* 1857

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
Members of New York Stock Exchange

October Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our October General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
5,020	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	70¾	68	69¼	70
450	Cities Service	327	323	324	326
980	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
500	†Com'w'lth P.	63	62	61¾	63¼
300	†Com. P. pf.	85	84½	84¼	85½
120	Fed. L. & T.	22¾	22¼	22¼	23½
20	Ozark P. & W.	48	44	44	48
320	Stand. G. & E.	15¾	14¾	15¼	16
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Emp. Dist. E.	88	88	88	93

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	85
American Cities	6	12
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
†American Gas & Electric pf.	384	387
†American Light & Traction	111½	113
†American Light & Traction pf.	111½	113
†American Lght & Traction pf.	73	75
American Power & Light	83	85
American Power & Light pf.	42	45
American Pub. Utilities	74	79
American Pub. Utilities pf.	3½	6
American W. W. & E.	24	28
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	95	..
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	83	..
Baton Rouge El pf.	99½	..
Baton Rouge notes	27	30
Carolina Power & Light	87	100
Carolina Power & Light pf.	72	76
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	81½	82
Central States Electric pf.	28	30
Colorado Power	100	101½
Colorado Power pf.	80	..
Columbus Electric pf.	97	99
Consumers' Power pf.	93	..
Connecticut Power pf.	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric	89½	92
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	122	126
El Paso Electric	100	..
El Paso Electric pf.	99½	100
†Electric L. & P.	90	92½
Empire Dist. E. pf.	54	56
Federal Light & Traction pf.	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric	77	80
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	109	110
Gas & Electric Securities	95	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	93
Illinois Traction	49	51
International Traction	90	92
International Traction pf.	30	35
Interstate Electric	47	49
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	13
Mississippi River Power	30	38
Mississippi River Power pf.	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	56	61
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	104½	106
Northern States Power	100	101
Northern States Power pf.	..	82
Northern States Electric	81	84½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	44	49
Ozark P. & W.	37½	43
Pacific G. & E.	91	92
Pacific G. & E. pf.	18	..
Puget Sound Traction	54¾	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	35	40
Pennsylvania Light Co.	75	83
PennsyMania Light Co. pf.	49	50½
Republic Ry. & Lt.	79½	81
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	13	23
Securities Corp. General	80	83
Securities Corp. General pf.	92	93½
Southern California Edison	104	108
Southern California Edison pf.	97½	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	42¼	43
Standard G. & E. pf.	..	183
Tampa Electric	13	14
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	53	55
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	35½	38
Toledo Traction	8	12
United Gas & Electric	11	13
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	60	72
United G. & E. 1st pf.	51	53
†United Light & Railways	80½	82
†United Light & Railways pf.	19	19½
Western Power	69	70
Western Power pf.	103	106
West. Penn. pf.	..	..
	BONDS.				
	American Power & Light 6s, 1921	90½		100½	
	American W. W. & Collateral 5s	74		77	
	Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90		92½	
	Central Illinois Light 5s	97		98	
	Cinn. G. & F. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼		101	
	Cinn. G. & F. Co. 1st 5s, 1927	87		90	
	Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78		..	
	Columbia G. & E. 5s	98		..	
	Connecticut Power 1st 5s	98		98¼	
	Cumberl'd Co.P.& L.1st &ref.5s	42		55½	
	Dallas Electric Co. 5s, 1942	91		94	
	Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s	97½		99	
	Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	100½		102	
	East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1918	99½		..	
	Eastern Texas Elec. 5s	92		93	
	Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	99¼		100	
	Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	89		93	
	Galveston Electric 1st 5s	99		101	
	Great Lakes Power 5s, 1921-28	89¾		90½	
	Great Western Power 5s, 1946	98		100	
	Great Western Power 5s, 1925	98		100	
	Houston Electric 1st 5s	92		102	
	Interm. R. L. & T. 1st 5s, '42	99		102	
	Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1963	90		95	
	Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	81		95	
	Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½		99	
	Mahoning & Shen. R. L. 5s	98¼		99	
	Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	78½		77½	
	Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94½		95¼	
	Miss. Valley Power 6s, 1926	99¼		100	
	Northern States Power 6s, 1941	96¼		97	
	Northern States Power 5s, 1941	90		94	
	North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90		98	
	Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	85½		..	
	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½		..	
	Roanoke W. 1st 6s	99		99	
	Seattle Electric con. 5s	93		96	
	Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½		100	
	Tampa Electric 1st 5s	111		113	
	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	98		98	
	W. West. Light 6s, 1925	90		93½	
	Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½		97½	
	West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96¾		97½	

†Ex dividend.

LONDON TRADING LIMITED.

Further Setback on the Latest War News from Rumania.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Dealings on the Stock Exchange today were generally restricted by the Rumanian war news, and there was a further slight setback in gilt-edged securities. Brazilian issues were firm exceptions on the semi-official statement that cash payments will be renewed and the funding scheme discontinued next year. American securities were irregular. High priced shares were easy, but Erie, Denver & Rio Grande, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas were firm. The latter was quite active.

Money was in shorter supply and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Increased.	Decreased.
Total reserve,		£410,000
Circulation, increased	391,685	
Bullion, decreased		1,033,000
Other securities, increased	1,676,000	
Other deposits, increased	3,046,000	
Public deposits, decreased		376,000
Notes reserve, decreased		
Government securities unchanged.		

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.97 per cent.; last week it was 23.30 per cent. Discount rate 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	58,104,000
Silver in hand decreased	513,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	210,868,000
Treasury deposits, increased	121,525,000
General deposits, increased	180,053,000
Bills discounted, increased	27,521 000
Advances, increased	9,734,000

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.75	42.25	41.50	41.75
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.50		10.30	
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*63.00	65.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	21.50	22.50	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	10	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	119	10	0	119	0	0
Tin, spot	182	5	0	181	5	0
Tin, futures	183	12	6	182	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	53	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	80½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	102
3s, 1946	101½	110½
4s, r, 1925	110	..
4s, c, 1925	110¼	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alax Rub.	63	6¼
Alaska J.	7	7¾
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	101¾
Am B Ns. pf.	43	44½
Do pf.	51½	53¾
Am B Sug pf.	99¼	100¾
Am E & B Fdy	106½	108¾
Do pf.	100	105
Am C & F pf.	117	119
Am Coal	83½	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	100½	102
Am Lo pf.	106	107
Am Sn pf.	109	110
Am S Ref. pf.	120	123
Ann Arbor	..	80
Do pf.	..	65
Assets Rl.	9¾	..
Assoc Oil.	67½	68¾
Asso D G.	20	..
Do 1st pf.	65	..
Do 2d pf.	40	..
Barrett Co. pf.	117¼	121
Beth S pf.	145	150
B Un G.	102	106
Brown Sh.	99	100
Do pf.	98	100
Bruns Ter.	8½	9¾
B, R & P.	98	100
Do pf.	116	120
Burns Bros	103	110
Calif Petr.	23¼	24
Do pf.	51	52
Can Se. pf.	58½	59
Case (J I) pf.	86	87
C R I & P of N. pf.	300	350
C & S A Tel.	143	145
C & A pf.	15	24
C & A W.	128	128½
Do pf.	170	175
Chi, St. P, M & O.	115	120
Cleve & P.	83	..
Clu-Peab.	89½	89¾
Do pf.	109	111
C & S 1st pf.	61	62
Cent C pf.	112	115
Cont Ins.	85	90
Crex Carp.	45	60
Cr-Am Sug pf.	100	100½
D P & L pf.	97	98
Del & Hud.	151½	153
D, L & W.	235	238
Det Ed.	119	120
Dia Match.	118	120
Driggs-Sea.	84	87
Erie & P.	16	21
F M & S.	320	335
Gen Ch.	113	117
Do pf.	113	114
Gorich (E Fr Co.	90	91
Granby C.	90	100
Gulf S S 1st pf.	90	100
Do 2d pf.	95½	96
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	181	185
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	183	185
Int Agric.	17½	19
Int H N J, pf.	119	121
Int H Cor.	78	81
Do pf.	100	..
Iowa Cent.	5	6
Do pf.	9	..
Jewel Tea.	89	90
Do pf.	110	110½
K C, Ft S & M pf.	74½	77
Kayser (J) & Co.	95	98
Do 1st pf.	114	118
Kelly S T pf.	98	100
K & D M pf.	..	85
Lacl Gas.	108	109
Ligg & M.	280	300
Do pf.	122¼	125
Long Isl'd.	33	..
L-W B 1st pf.	88	93
Do 2d pf.	80	70
Lorill'd Co.	222½	235
M kay Cos.	84	85¼
Do pf.	66	67
Man B'ch.	1½	3½
Man Elev.	130	133
Max M 2d pf.	54½	55½
M Dep Sts.	66½	67
Do pf.	105	106
Mex F pf.	95	98
Mich Cent.	125	135
M, St P & S S M pf.	132¾	136
Do 1 l. pf.	73	78
Mon F pf.	117	120½
M Wd pf.	113¾	89
Mor & Esc. pf.	..	89
N C & St L.	135	140
Nat B pf.	128½	129½
Nat Enam.	28	29
Do pf.	95	96
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	27
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N Y, C & St L.	35	38
Do 1st pf.	70	80
Do 2d pf.	54	58
N Y Dock	12½	14¾
Do pf.	50	55
N Y, L & W.	..	123
Nor Am.	24	25
Nor So.	19½	20
N & W pf.	88	90
N W Tel.	132¼	93¾
Owens B M pf.	92½	99
Pabst B pf.	87	90
Pac Coast.	60	67
Do 1st pf.	70	80
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & T.	87	88½
Peo G. C.	110½	111½
Pett-Mull.	..	93
Do 1st pf.	..	94
P, C, C & St L.	81	82
Do pf.	79	88
Pitts C pf.	112	120
P, Ft W & C.	158	..
Pitts S pf.	104½	105¾
Pitts Un F pf.	82¾	86
Un Cig M.	47	50
Do pf.	106¼	110
U S Exp.	30	31
U S Ind A pf.	102	104
U S R & Imp.	30	33
U S R & Ref.	1¾	2¾
Do pf.	2	2¾
U S Sm pf.	51	51¼
Va-Car Ch pf.	111½	112
W Md pf.	60	64½
W E & M 1st pf.	70	75
Wgym-Bru.	115¾	110
Do pf.	115¾	124
Wis Cent.	50½	51
Ww'th (G W) pf.	124½	..
Worth P.	32	34
Do pf. A.	96	100
Do pf. B.	58	62

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

Continental Paper Bag Company, regular quarterly, 1½ per cent. preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

Consolidated Gas Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent., payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Elgin Watch Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Greene-Cananea Copper Company, quarterly, $2 a share, payable Nov. 27 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, regular quarterly, 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, regular quarterly, 3 per cent. off common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Massachusetts Gas Company, regular semi-annual, $2 on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Middle West Utilities Company, regular quarterly, 1½ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Mobile Electric Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

New Jersey Zinc Company, extra 5 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly 4 per cent., both being payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Norfolk & Western, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Robert Gair Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent., on the preferred payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Southern Pipe Line Company, regular quarterly, $8 a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, 2 per cent. extra, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	4	4	4	4
32	Ahmeek	105	105	105	105
5	Alaska Gold	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
175	Allouez	68½	69	68¼	68¾
1,370	Am. Zinc	46½	48¼	46¼	47¾
435	Ariz. Com	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½
280	Butte & Sup	64¼	65¾	64¼	65
200	Calumet & Ariz	78¾	78¾	78	78
3	Centennial	21	21	21	21
435	Chino	55¾	56	55¼	55½
821	Copper Range	70	70½	69¾	70
970	East Butte	17	17¼	16¾	16¾
25	Franklin	8	9	9	9
30	Granby	90	90	90	90
50	Greene Cananea	51	51	51	51
16	Hancock	13	13½	13	13½
50	Helvetia	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
190	Island Creek	49½	49½	48¾	49
43	Isle Royale	33	33	32¾	33
10	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Kewenaw	6	6	6	6¼
10	Lake	13½	13¾	13½	13½
100	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
612	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
415	Mass. Con	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼
25	Mohawk	94½	94½	94½	94½
10	Nevada Con	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
60	New Idria	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾
60	Niplssing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
215	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	21
35	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼
15	Quincy	91	91	91	91
335	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
190	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
115	St. Mary's Land	88½	89	88	88
3,290	Sup. & Boston	4¾	5	4¾	5
5	Sup. Copper	16	16	16	16
125	Tamarack	45	45½	45	45
40	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,400	Tuolumne	71c.	71c.	70c.	70c.
25	U. S. Smelt	72	72	72	72
210	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51¼	51½	50¾	50¾
245	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Utah Con	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
535	Utah Copper	99¼	102¼	99¼	102¼
735	Utah Metal	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Wolverine	45	46½	45	46

RAILROADS.

2	A., T. & S. F.	107½	107½	107½	107½
58	Boston Elev.	85	85	85	85
110	Bost. & Me. pf.	45	45¾	45	45¾
10	Maine Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
220	Mass. Electric	3	3	3	3
120	Mass. Elec. pf.	33	33	33	33
3	Old Colony	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
115	Rutland pf.	28	28¼	28	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	81	81	81	81
5	Am. Agr. C. pf.	101	101	101	101
127	Am. Sugar	123½	123½	122	122
60	Am. Sugar pf.	123	123	122	122
200	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Amoskeag	76	76	76	76
1,405	A., G. & W. I.	95	95¾	94	95
8	A., G. & W. I. pf.	68	68	67	67
15	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90½
100	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
500	Mass Gas	89½	90¼	89½	89½
50	Mass Gas pf.	83	83½	83	83½
12	Mergenthaler	163	164	163	164
1,573	Nova S. Steel	142	143	139	139¾
15	N. E. Tele.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
55	Nipe Bay	155	154	152	152
1,200	Punta Al. Sug.	56¼	56¾	56	56
200	Swift	151¼	152¼	151½	152
215	Swift rights	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
223	Torrington	62	62¼	60¾	61
500	United Fruit	162	162¼	162	162
80	United Shoe	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
10	United Shoe pf.	30	30	30	30
2,010	Ventura Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	112½	112½	112½	112½
11,000	Am. T. & T. 6s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½
5,000	G., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
4,000	New River 5s	90	90	90½	100
29,000	Punta A. S. 6s	99¾	100	99¾	100
10,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	U. S. Smelt 6s	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼
8,000	West. Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾
Am Oil	.20	.24	Iron Cr.	3¼	4
Begole	1½	1¾	Iron C pf.	5	5½
Bay S Gas	.13	.17	Jerome V.	1½	2
Bingham	9½	9¾	La Rose	.62	.66
Bohemia	.70	.75	Majestic	.30	.31
Bos Corbin	.70	.80	McK.-Dar.	.33	.36
Boston Ely	.75	.80	Mex Meta.	.42	.44
Bos & Mon	2¼	2½	Mojave T.	3½	3¾
Bos Ariz.	.60	.65	Nat L & S. pf.	.54	.57
Butte & L	1	1	N Cornelia	2¼	2¼
Butte & D pf.	3	3	New Doug.	17¼	17½
Cal & Corbin	2	3	N U Mine	1¾	1¾
Calaveras	3	3	Nixon	.28	.30
Champion	.13	.14	Oneco	.80	.90
Chief Con.	2	2¼	Onondaga	.95	1
Con Cop	2½	2¾	Ohio Cop.	.13	.15
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Crown R	.45	.50	Ray Hero	3½	3¾
Cortez	.30	.45	Rilla	.11	.12
Davis-Daly	3	3½	S W Miami	3¾	3¾
Earle	.40	.44	Do pf.	..	..
E & B B	1¾	1¾	S W Miami pf.	3	3½
First N C	4¾	4¾	Do pf.	2½	2¾
Fortuna	.15	.18	Trump	.15	.18
Gold Lake	.14	.15	Tv Ext.	2¼	2¾
Houghton	1¼	1¾	Yuk Gold	2½	2¾
Homa Oil	.83	.86			
Humboldt	3¾	4¼			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.25	4.19
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	5	5.00	4.55
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.25	4.10
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.23
Mich. Central	1916-'23	5	5.35	4.83
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5	5.55	4.85
Missouri Pacific	1916-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.40
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	4.30	4.10
Nor. Pac. Western	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.28
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.22	4.10
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.20
Penn. Sys. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
St. L. & I. M. & So.	1916-'26	5	4.82	4.33
Seab'd Air Line	1916-'28	4½	4.80	4.20
Southern Pacific	1916-'30	4½	4.50	4.35
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.35

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Ala. Co. 1st pf	70	68	68	68
10	Arun. S. & G.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
20	Balt. Tube	126	126	126	126
100	Balt. Tube pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
40	Balt. Elec. pf.	47	47	47	47
100	Chalmers Oil	7	7	7	7
70	Com. C. pf., B	26½	26½	26½	26½
110	Con. Coal	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,818	Con. Power	123	124½	123	124¼
1,019	Con. Pow. rts.	2	2¼	2	2¼
800	Con. Power pf.	120½	120½	120¼	120½
100	Con. Trust	180	180	180	180
1,356	Cosden Ref.	17	17	16¾	17
434	Cos. O. & G.	13	13¼	12¾	12¾
583	C. O. & G. pf.	4½	4¾	4

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100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 Singer Manufacturing
50 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
75 Westchester Fire Insurance

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100 Aluminum Co. of America
200 Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate
50 Continental Insurance
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Globe & Rutgers Insurance
25 Lawyers Title & Trust
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 National Fuel Gas
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
100 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 630,320 shares of stock and $265,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 170,294; oils, 93,531, and mining, 366,495. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Explos.	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
600	‡Am.Drug Syn.	12¼	12¼	12	12
600	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	56	57	56	56
1,600	Am. Sum. Tob.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
4,000	‡Am. Wr. Pap.	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
300	‡Butler Chem.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,850	‡Buttern. Jud.	75½	*75½	75	75
100	‡Calif. S'bldg.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5,400	‡Calif. Pack.	37½	38	37½	37¾
10	‡Calif. P. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
600	Can Nat. Gas.	⅝	⅝	¾	¾
200	‡Car Lt. & P.	4	4	4	4
1,600	Carwen Steel.	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
3,000	‡Central Fdy.	15⅝	18	15⅝	17½
600	‡Cent. Fdy pf.	30	30½	30	30½
8,500	Charcoal Iron Co. of A.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Charlcoal Iron Co. of A. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,100	Chev. Motor	129	199	191	193
400	Cp. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,242	EmersonPhono.	10	10½	10	10¼
1,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Phonograph	2½	2½	2	2
150	‡Gen. Am.Tank Car	60	61	60	61
100	‡Gen. Mot. w.i.	170	170	170	170
2,000	‡G. Mot.pf.w.i.	95¼	95½	95	95
672	G'ntanamo Sug.	75	76½	75	76
1,800	‡Hart Bell Co.	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
600	Haskell & B. Car Co	41¼	41¼	40⅜	40⅝
2,000	Holly Sug. Corp.	59	59⅝	58	59
100	Holly Sug. pf.	98½	99	98½	99
150	‡Hutchins'nSug. Plantation	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
6,250	‡Inp. Carbon Chaser	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Intercont. Rub.	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15⅝
7,200	‡‡Joplin Ore Spelter, (new)	40	40	40	40
700	Kath.Bronze pf.	9½	9½	9	9
1,500	Keystone Tire & Rubber	16⅜	16⅜	16	16
500	‡Lake Tor.Boat	11	11	10¾	11
300	Loft's, Inc.	105	103	105	105
1,600	Mam.Elec.Sub. w. i.	36½	38	38½	38
200	Marc. of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
2,800	Mar. A., v.t.	80	80	78	80
200	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. cfs.	98	97	98	97
12,500	‡Maxim Mun.	6¾			6½
200	‡Mex. P.E. Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
26,600	‡Midvale Steel	66⅝	70¼	66⅝	70¼
1,500	‡Mitchell M. (w'ner rel's'n)	65½	66	65⅛	65⅞
1,000	‡Nat. Auto C.	42½	42½	42	42⅜
8,600	‡N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	N. Y. Transp.	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
100	‡Pull. Vent. C.	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
500	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Seab. St. & M.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
100	Smith & T. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Sterling Gum.	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	‡Spicer M., pf.	103½	103½	103	103¼
540	Sprgfld. R. Co.	100	97	97	97
100	Springf'd Body Co., pf.	135½	136	135½	136
1,500	‡Steel Alloys Corp.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Stromberg Car.	39	39	39	39
2,500	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	40¾	41	40¼	40¾
150	Times Sq.Auto Supply	39	41	39	41
200	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,600	U.S. Steam.Co.	6¾	7	6¾	7
5,000	‡Un. Motors	64¼	65	63	63½
6,200	‡United Alloys Steel Corp.	49	49½	48⅛	49⅛
3,400	Un.Prof.Shar.	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
300	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	‡Wheel.& Lake Erie	19¼	20	19¼	19⅞
36,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Cor.	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜
1,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Chge.
110	Illinois Pipe L.	227	221	224	— 2
150	Ohio Oil Co.	370	365	365	— 2
90	Prairie O. & G.	492	488	489	— 3
31	S. O., (N. J.)	601	590	600	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet.	67	67	67	67
1,400	‡Barn. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛
700	‡Cos. Oil Pet.	16¾	17	16¾	17
1,950	‡Cos. O. & G.	15¾	19¼	19	19
8,500	‡Federal Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
550	‡Houston Oil	19¾	19¾	19	19
3,600	Ken. O. (a pro.)	15	15	14¾	14⅝
2,000	Mex. Petrol.	83	83	82	83
2,000	‡Midwest Oil	43	43	42	43
100	Muskogee	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
22,500	‡Okla. Oil	10	11	10	10½
6,700	Okla. Oil pf.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
5,000	Okla. Pr. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛
2,100	‡Omar O. & G.	60	60	58	60
2,000	Sapulpa	10	10¼	10	10¼
2,800	Sequoyah Oil & Ref.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Sinclair Oil.	53¾	54½	53¾	54
1,400	So. Oil Trans.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1,200	‡Un. West. Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,600	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	41	42	41	42
17,000	‡Vacuum	3.40	3.50	3.40	3.50
2,100	‡Vent. Cons.	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
3,000	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Wayland Oil & Gas	5	5½	5	5½

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	‡Ala. - Br. Co. Mot. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,500	‡Alaska M.	85	85	83	84
2,550	‡Alaska-West.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,600	‡Am. Chlorid.	36	38	36	38
4,000	Big Jim	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bingham Mines	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3,200	Big L. Cop. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30,000	Bost. & Mont.	81	81	78	80
5,600	But. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛
4,800	Butte & Detroit	95	98	95	98
2,000	‡C.T. G. (a p.)	77	78	77	78
1,200	‡Cal. & Jerome	2	2¼	2	2¼
6,000	Canada Copper	23	25	23	25
600	Caledonia	50	50	50	50
3,000	Cerro de P. C.	38¾	39⅞	38	38¾
12,000	Con. Ariz. S.	2	2¼	2	2⅛
1,500	‡Con.-Homest.	6	6	6	6
100	Cresson C.	6	6	6	6
2,800	Crystal C. M.	1	1	95	1
445	Du.-Ar.C.(a. p)	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
5,360	‡Emma Copper	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
600	First Nat. Cop.	1	1	1	1
8,000	‡‡Fortuna Ind. (a prospect)	24	25	22	25
2,500	‡Gold'd Cons.	37	37	35	36
13,000	‡Greenwater	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
1,500	‡Grizzly Flats Gold Mining	55	57	55	57
3,500	Hecla Mining	9	9	8	8¾
1,700	Hone Mines	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
10,000	‡Indep. Lead	12	12½	11½	12
3,000	Insp. Needles (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Jer. Vic. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	‡Jim Butler	93	93	92	93
8,000	La. Cons.	39	40	39	40
60,000	Magma Copper	35	36	30	35¼
1,820	Marysv. Gold.	2⅜	*2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
400	‡McK.-Dar.	60	60	58	58
200	‡Moj. Tung.	3½	3½	3½	3¾
1,700	Monitor Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Mon. Gold	90	90	90	90
18,800	‡Mother Lode	38	38½	36	36
4,000	‡‡Newray	1	1	1	1
200	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
200	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M.	14½	15	14½	15
3,500	Nipiss'g Mines	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
800	‡Oatman Gold Key (a pros.)	15	15	15	15
9,500	‡Old Emma Leasing	41	41	35	40
2,100	‡‡Perles, J'nie	76	76	76	76
3,600	‡Pitts-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
7,500	‡Prog. M. & M.	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
1,800	‡Ray Herc. M.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
10,000	‡‡Rex Cons.M.	29	30	29	30
4,000	‡Rochester M.	57	58	56	58
700	‡Sacram.Val.C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,500	‡Santa Rita D.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡St. Nich. Zinc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	Sr'd Silv.-Lead	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
3,500	‡Seneca Min.	36	36	35	36
1,000	‡Teck Hughes	59	59	59	59
25,600	T. Burns G. pf	84	85	83	85
1,000	Tri-Bullion	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	United East'n.	9	9	9	9
4,000	‡‡U.S.Cent. M.	37	38	37	38¼
4,000	‡Un.Verde Ext	37½	38⅜	37½	38⅜
800	U. G. M. Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
400	‡W. E. Con.	73	73	73	73
9,000	‡W. C. M. Co.	40	42	40	41
4,000	‡W. C. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	‡W. O. Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	‡Tuscar. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$30,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s	101¾	101¾	101½	101½
25,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	102	102	102	102
82,000	Mid. Steel 5s.	98¾	98½	98¼	98¾
50,000	Russian Govt. 5½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
100,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	98½	99¼	98½	99¼
8,000	Vic. Oil 6s.	104	104	104	104

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Wednesday opening sale in General Motors pf. was 86½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	78	80	78	80
United Drug 1st pf.	53½	54½	53½	54½
United Drug 2d pf.	93	95	93	95

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15½	16	15½	16
Tide Water Oil	183	185	183	185

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astra Explosives pf.	56	60	56	60
American Brass	340	344	340	344
Atlas Powder	174	178	174	179
Atlas Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	128	131	127	131
Bliss (E. W.)	725	760	725	760
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	860	875	870	880
Du Pont Powd., new	288	292	288	292
Du Pont Powd. deb.	103	104½	103	104½
Du Pont Powder	354	360	354	360
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	117
Hercules Powder	20	25	20	25
International Arms.	193	198	190	194
Niles-Bement-Pond	103	108	103	108
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	705	715	700	715
Scovill Mfg. Co.	700	1250	1200	1250
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1200			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange softened in the early dealings, a better tone was displayed in the afternoon, when an irregular rally occurred. In the early dealings bearish traders attempted to utilize election conditions as a factor in their favor. Commission houses handled a large and well distributed volume of business. The turnover of odd lots was on a heavy scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
540	Am. Beet Sug.	102⅞	104¾	102¾	102⅝
1,960	Amer. Can.	61	64⅜	60⅛	64⅝
150	Am. Car & F.	67⅛	67⅜	67	67
460	Am. H. & L.	16	16¼	15½	16¼
270	Am. H & L. pf	68½	70¾	68½	70¾
40	Amer. Lin.	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
690	Amer. Loco.	79½	80¼	79	80
1,590	Am. S. & R.	109⅞	110⅜	108	110⅛
70	Amer Sugar	121	121½	121	121½
20	Amer. T. & T.	133	133	133	133
40	Amer. Zinc	47	47	47	47
8,770	Anacon. Cop.	93¾	94⅝	93¼	94½
70	A. T. & S. F.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1,230	Bald. Loco.	83½	83⅝	82¼	83¼
20	Butte & Sup.	65¾	66¼	65¼	65½
1,790	Cen. Leath.	92¼	92⅝	91	92½
220	Chi. Gt. W.	14½	15	14⅛	15
50	Chi. Gt. W. pf	45⅝	45¾	45¼	45½
90	C. M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
6,890	C., R. I. & P.	82¾	83¼	80¾	81¼
250	Chino Cop.	57⅝	59	57¾	59
1,120	Colo. Fuel	53¼	53⅝	52¼	53¼
50	Colo. South.	36	36	36	36
20	Colum. Gas	38	140	139¾	139¾
80	Consol. Gas	140	17	17	17
50	Corn Prod.	17⅞	85¼	85¼	86⅜
8,200	Cru. Steel	86⅜	88¾	70½	72⅝
610	Cuban Cane Su	72	73¼	23	23
40	Den. & Rio G.	23	23	23	23
320	Distil. Secur.	46¼	47	46¼	46¼
610	Erie	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
40	Goodrich Co.	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝
340	Inspir. Copper	64⅝	66	64⅝	65¼
240	Int. Mer. Ma.	39⅝	40	39¼	39½
1,590	In. Mer. M. pf.	115	115¼	112¾	114⅝
550	Inter. Nickel.	50¼	50¾	49½	50½
240	Inter. Paper.	48½	49¾	48½	49⅛
280	Kan. C. So.	27½	28⅜	27½	28⅛
200	Kennecott Cop.	53½	53½	52¾	53⅜
960	Lack. Steel	87	90	87	88⅝
190	Lehigh Valley	88	89⅝	88¼	88⅝
20	Maxwell Motor	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
1,780	Mexican Pet.	110½	110⅝	109¾	109¾
60	Mo., Kan. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
200	Mo. Pacific	8¾	9	8⅝	8⅞
220	Mo. Pac. v. t.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
80	Mo. Pac., w.i.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼
20	Nevada Cons.	22½	22¾	22¼	22½
780	N. Y. Central	108½	108¾	108	108
90	N.Y., N.H.&H.	60¾	60¾	60½	60½
40	N.Y., O. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
470	Norf. & West.	140⅞	142	140¾	141
20	North. Pacific.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼
60	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
140	Pitts. Coal & I.	40¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
120	Pr'sd Steel Car	71½	72¼	71½	72
50	Ry. Steel Spgs	52	52	52	52
180	Ray Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3,840	Reading	108½	108¾	107¾	108¾
1,930	Rep. I. & S.	77⅝	79⅛	77¼	78⅝
120	Southern Pac.	101¼	101¼	100¾	101
780	Southern Ry.	29⅝	29⅝	28¾	28⅝
120	Studebaker	132⅜	133	132⅜	133
170	Tenn. Copper	22⅞	23	22⅜	23
50	Ry. Steel Spgs pf	92	92	92	92
180	Ray Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3,840	Reading	108½	108¾	107¾	108¾
1,930	Rep. I. & S.	77⅝	79⅛	77¼	78⅝
120	Southern Pac.	101¼	101¼	100¾	101
780	Southern Ry.	29⅝	29⅝	28¾	28⅝
120	Studebaker	132⅜	133	132⅜	133
170	Tenn. Copper	22⅞	23	22⅜	23
50	Third Ave.	53¾	55⅜	53½	53⅝
228	Union Bag	13⅞	15	14½	14⅝
2,520	Union Pac.	151½	151¾	150½	151½
860	U.S. Ind. Alc.	144⅜	145¼	142½	143
190	U. S. Rubber.	60	60	60	60
89,500	U. S. Steel.	117⅝	118⅝	117⅛	118⅝
1,410	Utah Copper.	99½	102¾	99¼	101¾
80	Va.-Car. Chem.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅝
600	Westinghouse El.	64	64½	63¾	64
150	Willys Overld.	44⅜	45¼	44⅞	44⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	Belmont	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
300	Consol. Va.	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Goldfld Cons.	.37	.37	.37	.37
1,000	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.85	1.95
1,300	Rescue Eula.	.25	.25	.25	.25
2,000	Silver Pick.	.19	.19	.18½	.18½
350	Sioux Con.	.15	.15	.15	.15
2,500	Tona. Gt. W.	.07	.08	.07	.08
400	West End.	.71	.71	.71	.71

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb.	5	May. 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug. 1919	98¾	99¾	5.40
Argen. Govt.	Dic.	Feb. 21, 17	98¼	98⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, 17	101	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	101	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May. 1918	100	100⅜	4.45
City of Mont.	5	Dec. 1921	100¼	101	5.10
City of Mont.	5	Dec. 1, '21	98¼	98½	6.30
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	98¼	100¼	4.80
City of Quebec	5	Apr. 1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Aug. 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100¼	100⅝	5.85
Italian Govt.	5	Oct. 16, '17	99¼	99¾	6.10
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb. 1920	99	99¾	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	3	Feb. 1923	101	101½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb. 1920	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb. 1920	99¼	100⅝	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec. 1919	99½	100¼	4.80
Govt. of N. S.	5	July. 1919	99½	100¼	5.40
Russian Govt.	5½	July. 1919	100	100⅜	6.35
Do. rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	302	303½	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May. 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May. 1926	97	98.61	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Mar. 1919	100	100½	4.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar. 1920	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar. 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov. 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.90
Am. Locomo.	5	July. 1918	100½	101	5.85
Am. P. & L.	5	Aug. 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb. 1918	100	100⅜	4.08
Am. Thread.	4	Jan. 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar. 1917	100¼	100⅝	3.12
A. T. & S. F.	6	June. 1917	101	101⅛	2.87
A.V.R.L. & P.	5	Jul. 1, '19	98½	98¾	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June. 1921	101¾	102¼	4.30
C. P. R. & L.	6	May. 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C. P. R. & L.	4	July. 1921	98¼	98⅝	4.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep. 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.35
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Dec. 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec. 1918	98	100	6.00
Erie R. R. T.	5	July. 1918	100¾	100¾	4.70
Can. North.	5	Sep. 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100	100⅛	5.13
Can. North.	7	July 10, '18	100	100⅜	5.83
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¼	5.45
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec. 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec. 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Apr. 1917	100¾	100⅞	3.37
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr. 1917	100¾	101¼	4.45
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov. 1917	99¼

THE
Motor Stocks
BOOM

What is the general outlook for the big public speculations now going on in motor stocks? It is not generally known that at the present rate of production it is estimated that 2,000,000 vehicles will be the output in 1917. G. C. Selden, writer for The Financial World looks far enough into the future to furnish our readers with some very sound views on this subject.

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BANKS RUSH TO JOIN IN NEW BRITISH LOAN

Applications for Underwriting Participation Exceed Total of Issue of First Day.

DETAILS OF TRANSACTION

Will Be Sold to Public at 99 1-4 and 98 1-2, Giving Yield of 5.85—Commission to be 1-8 Per Cent.

Applications for participation in the syndicate underwriting the $300,000,000 three and five year 5½ per cent. British notes that have been received by J. P. Morgan & Co. are in excess of the total issue, according to a statement made last night by a member of that firm.

One-half of the loan, $150,000,000, will mature in three years and the other half in five years. The three-year notes will be sold to the public at 99¼, netting the investor 5¾ per cent.; while the five-year obligations will be offered at 98½, giving 5.85 per cent. Members of the syndicate will get the notes 1½ per cent. below the average selling price. From this 1½ per cent. will be deducted selling expenses and selling commissions. Syndicate participants will be allowed a commission of ⅛ per cent. on confirmed sales.

The loan will be secured by the deposit of miscellaneous collateral having a value of at least $360,000,000, and which will be divided into two groups of $180,000,000 each. The first group will consist of stocks and bonds of American corporations, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and obligations of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and Canadian provinces and municipalities. It is agreed that at least $100,000,000 of the $180,000,000 of securities shall be American and Canadian Pacific Railway stocks and bonds.

The second group of collateral is to consist of approximately $25,000,000 of dividend-paying bonds of British railway companies and the remainder of obligations of the Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India.

Pending the arrival of a part of the securities the British Government will deposit temporarily, with an approved trust company, New York Stock Exchange collateral, or cash, or both.

The British Government has the option of redeeming the notes, in whole or in part, at a premium of 1 per cent. for each year of the unexpired life of the notes.

The list of banks and investment houses that will offer the notes has not yet been completed, but it will include, besides New York concerns, Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh banks. An interesting addition to the list is the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the largest bank in the West, and an institution which has not been identified heretofore with foreign Government loans.

On the Stock Exchange the Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds declined fractionally yesterday under considerable selling, but the movement was not considered extraordinary in view of the new loan to be brought out in a few days. As on previous occasions, the pending increase of securities of the same general character of existing issues has caused recession largely because the supply on the market is to be increased.

COTTON, IRREGULAR, DROPS HALF A CENT

Bulls Tighten Grip Near the Close After Absorbing Vast Amount of Liquidation.

SPOT NEWS IS STRONG

Southern Holders Reported as Refusing to Sell on Decline—Liverpool Steady.

Cotton was unsettled yesterday, with a further break of half a cent a pound from the final level of Wednesday. Toward the close it looked as if the bulls had obtained a stronger grip on the situation after absorbing a vast amount of local and Wall Street liquidation.

The opening was irregular at a decline of 9 to 27 points, largely on account of selling induced by overnight margin calls. The market received good support on the break, however, and ring professionals of bullish tendencies bid prices above the close of the previous day. Along in the afternoon, however, a break occurred on general selling, which carried prices down to 18.55c. for January, or 54 points down from Wednesday's closing and 125 points below the high level of Wednesday morning. Around this level the bull leaders took hold in aggressive style, and, aided by buying for the account of spot firms, rallied the market slightly above the 19-cent level for January. The close showed a net loss of 7 to 9 points.

Spot news, as is usual after a sharp break, was bullish. The general tenor of advices from the South was to the effect that holders were refusing to sell at the decline. As a usual thing merchants and other holders are seldom impressed by a preliminary break. They shut up like clams, withdraw their samples from the tables, and await developments. This is what happened yesterday. It would take several days of declining markets to shake the confidence of holders.

Liverpool did not fully meet the New York decline Wednesday, and one private cable said: "Market steady on Continental buying."

Opinion regarding the course of the market is now more two-sided than it has been. The conservative element throughout the trade takes the view that there has been a great deal of speculation on the part of Southern shippers. Some Southern firms are said to have refrained from hedging any cotton at all, while others have made hedge sales against only part of their purchases. Naturally, if anything should shake confidence in a sustained rise to higher levels a very weak situation could be created.

In dry goods circles there has been very little concern over the decline in cotton. Some very sharp advances have taken place in dry goods, with still more foreshadowed in case the 20-cent level is maintained for the raw material.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.90	19.07	18.50	18.97@18.99	19.07@19.20
Jan.	18.90	19.16	18.55	19.0 @19.0	19.0 @19.24
Mar.	19.20	19.26	18.74	19.16@19.20	19.25@19.32
May	19.30	19.40	18.88	19.31@19.32	19.38@19.43
July	19.14	19.41	18.93	19.32@19.34	19.41@19.47

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 35 points decline; middling, 18.75c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were easy, 20 to 62 points decline. New Orleans, 18.50c; Galveston, 18.70c; Savannah, 18.75c; Memphis, 18.25c; Augusta, 18.75c; Houston, 18.50c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.40	18.47	17.98	18.45@18.46	18.45@18.47
Jan.	18.40	18.61	18.11	18.59@18.60	18.60@18.62
Mar.	18.60	18.83	18.37	18.82@18.84	18.80@18.86
May	18.76	19.03	18.57	19.01@19.02	19.00@19.02
July	18.91	19.12	18.65	19.11@19.12	19.12@19.15

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton with middling 10 points decline at 11.03d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 10,000, including 9,000 American. Closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.88	10.93½	10.88	10.91½	11.08½
Jan.-Feb.	10.88	10.96	10.86	10.94	11.09
Mar.-Apr.	10.96	11.01	10.94	11.02	11.16
May-June	11.05	11.12	11.04	11.10	11.23
July-Aug.	11.08	11.11	11.02	11.08	11.21½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Jan., 19.11c.; March, 19.22c.; May, 19.33c.; July, 19.39c. The market there was due to open today 3 to 5½ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,544	12,249	295,909	295,909
New Orleans	1,816	3,610	307,045	225,936
Mobile	834	690	11,621	17,614
Savannah	4,926	4,921	176 091	193,159
Charleston	878	1,964	32,426	59,354
Wilmington	502	1,253	36,826	34,239
Norfolk	3,344	3,037	64,400	72,987

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,495	2,391	134,904	165,938
Memphis	4,772	6,858	183,845	152,237
St. Louis	834	2,748	15,786	7,145
Houston	21,503	10,007	261,574	166,719

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,500 to 17,000	15,157	10,784
New Orleans	5,000 to 7,000	11,533	4,084

Exports yesterday were 29,790 bales; total thus far this season, 1,575,715; total last season, 1,269,098.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Reports that good rains had finally appeared in Argentina after the prolonged drought there caused heavy selling in the wheat market yesterday, but this factor was offset by the appearance of further export buying. In consequence of these two opposing forces prices, after fluctuating feverishing within a range of 4 to 5 cents a bushel, closed with comparatively small changes from the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.07; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.93; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.02; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.97, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.83¾	1.78	1.80⅝	1.80¾	1.03½
May	1.83	1.77⅝	1.80½	1.80¾	1.04⅛
July	1.47	1.43	1.40⅝	1.40¾	..

CORN.

The corn market was easier, closing ⅝c net lower. Offers of new corn from the country were on a more liberal scale, and it seemed to be the general impression that farmers are more disposed to sell the new crop for future shipment around present prices. The rains in Argentina also had some influence, and longs were disposed to liquidate. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.11¾, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were estimated at 60,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	85	80¾	87⅛	87⅞	58
May	89⅝	88	89¼	89½	59⅝
July	89⅝	88	89⅛	89¾	..

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of corn, and at the close was easy, with net losses of ⅛@⅜c. Export sales were estimated at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 57½@58c; No. 2 white, 58½@59c; No. 3 white, 57@57½c; No. 4 white, 56½@57c; fancy clipped white, 60½@62½c; ordinary clipped white, 57@59c, all electric.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	54½	53	53⅝	54	38⅝
May	57½	56⅛	57¼	57½	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under pressure in company with many of the other commodities and apparently felt the influence of liquidating sales. Hog prices were also a trifle easier and there was an absence of support. Clearance of product from this port were large, including 5,000,000 pounds of lard to Rotterdam. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 36,000, estimated for Friday, 26,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.40	9.05
Dec.	15.72	15.50	15.57	15.50	9.10
Ribs—					
Oct.	....	....	14.40	14.60	9.47
Jan.	14.12	13.77	13.85	14.20	9.05
Pork—					
Dec.	26.00	26.50	26.60	26.50	13.40
Jan.	26.50	25.85	25.92	26.65	16.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cotton seed oil market were again of large proportions, total sales for the day aggregating 32,000 barrels. Longs sold heavily and prices were weak, closing 34 to 50 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.00@	12.00
Oct.	..	..	12.15@13.00	12.50
Nov.	12.55	12.24	12.25@12.26	12.65
Dec.	12.52	12.18	12.22@12.24	12.56
Jan.	12.60	12.22	12.21@12.23	12.68
Feb.	12.42	12.28	12.20@12.31	12.77
Mar.	12.74	12.31	12.32@12.34	12.82
Apr.	12.40	12.40	12.33@12.40	12.80
May	12.80	12.41	12.40@12.41	12.86

COFFEE.

Early rallies were followed by renewed weakness in the coffee market, with May contracts selling off from 8.90c to 8.70c and closing at 8.69c bid. The general list closed at a net decline of 13 to 17 points. Sales were reported of 92,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet at 9⅝c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
October	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.55
November	8.56	8.55	8.38@8.40	8.55
December	8.62	8.46	8.45@8.46	8.62
January	..	..	8.50@8.51	8.66
February	..	..	8.54@8.55	8.69
March	8.76	8.60	8.59@8.60	8.74
April	..	..	8.64@8.65	8.78
May	8.80	8.70	8.69@8.70	8.82
June	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.87
July	8.96	8.80	8.79@8.80	8.92
August	..	..	8.83@8.84	8.96
September	9.00	8.97	8.87@8.88	9.00

SUGAR.

The advancing market for raw sugar and higher levels reached in the refined market caused a firm tone to sugar futures throughout the day. Covering of December shorts kept values at about the best point of the day, the close showing net gains ranging from 2 to 16 points, with sales of 31,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	5.58@5.65	5.56
November	5.55	5.50	5.52@5.53	5.47
December	5.27	5.18	5.27@5.28	5.11
January	4.71	4.66	4.71@4.73	4.63
February	4.40	4.38	4.39@4.41	4.37
March	4.37	4.34	4.36@4.37	4.34
April	..	..	4.39@4.41	4.37
May	4.45	4.43	4.43@4.45	4.41
June	4.47	4.47	4.46@4.48	4.43
July	4.50	4.50	4.49@4.51	4.46
August	..	..	4.52@4.54	4.49
September	..	..	4.55@4.57	4.53

The continued strength in raws led to a further advance in refined sugar prices yesterday, and with the exception of the American all refiners advanced their list prices, with quotations now ranging from 7.50c to 7.75c for fine granulated. There was not much new business reported, although it was said that further sales were made for export. Withdrawals on old contracts were liberal. Raw sugar closed firm at 5⅝c, cost and freight basis, equal to 6.64c, duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.64c; molasses, 5.77c; cost and freight, 5⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,243 packages. A little speculative demand gave added strength to the market and prices were advanced about ¼c on most grades of creamery. The general trading is rather quiet, however, at the higher rates. Ladles and packing stock show further improvement and the market is strong. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 36@36½c; extras, (92 score,) 35½@35¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34½@35c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 33@34c; thirds, 31@32c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35¼c; seconds, 33@34½c. Creamery, held, higher than extras, 35¼@35½c; extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33¾@34c; seconds, 32½@33¼c; thirds, 30@31½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 35c; good to prime, 32½@34½c; common to fair, 29@32c. Renovated, extras, 32½c; firsts, 31@32c; lower grades, 29@30½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c. Ladles, June make, firsts, 29c; current make, firsts, 30c; seconds, 29@29½c; lower grades, 27½@28c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,229 cases. Arrivals are still running lighter, and the offerings of strictly fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered stock are small; such are very firmly held, and there is a fair demand for them, with prices tending slightly in sellers' favor. The medium and ordinary qualities, which comprise the bulk of the supply, are meeting only a very moderate demand at about the same range of prices as recently quoted, great bulk of the business being in range of 31@35c., largely at 31@34c. There has been some reduction of previous accumulations, although rather liberal quantities of medium grade eggs are still on hand, many of which are held above present selling value. Storage eggs quiet and unchanged. Nearby white eggs in light supply; fancy qualities very scarce and uniformly new laid stock commands high prices; mixed and irregular qualities show a wide range of values and move slowly. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c.; extra firsts, 37@38c.; firsts, 34@36c.; seconds, 31@33c.; thirds and poorer, 28@30c.; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c.; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28c.; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c.; undergrades, 24@26c.; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32c.; firsts, 31½c.; seconds, 30@31c.; lower grades, 25@29½c.; dirties, 25½@28c.; refrigerator, State, whites, 33@35c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 58@65c.; ordinary to good, 40@57c.; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@58c.; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@45c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery browns, 41@50c.; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Useful attainments in your minority will procure riches in maturity"
THIS Company is prepared to attend to all the *details* of *management* of large or small estates.
Send for our booklet entitled "Custodianship of Real and Personal Property."
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Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

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Autosales Gum & Chocolate 6s
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Tel. John 4300. 84 Pine St.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1916.	Increase.
Third week October	$938,801	$67,511
July 1-Oct. 21	15,073,045	857,327

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Third week October	170,502	17,252
July 1-Oct. 21	2,686,121	349,271

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Third week October	877,691	224,389
July 1-Oct. 21	12,167,220	2,445,196

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Third week October	557,991	144,716
July 1-Oct. 21	6,564,086	970,337

BALTIMORE & OHIO for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$10,515,845	$9,617,819	$3,782,322
Net	3,312,703	3,193,673	2,634,129
3 mos. gross	31,219,987	27,617,429	25,629,398
Net	9,067,908	9,065,094	7,673,469

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	722,472	488,409	235,973
Net aft. taxes	360,383	160,229	200,664
Sur. aft. chgs.	307,486	88,140	219,346
3 mos. gross	1,903,972	1,299,767	694,205
Net aft. taxes	855,650	377,179	478,770
Sur. aft. chgs.	683,925	166,577	516,448

Public Utilities.

HAGERSTOWN & FREDERICK for September—

Gross	$25,997	$23,107	$7,449
Net	23,292	19,552	3,741
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,507	8,493	3,014

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for August—

Gross	1,101,557	1,136,031	*35,374
Net aft. taxes	383,516	411,689	*28,173
Sur. aft. chgs.	99,100	125,790	*26,691
2 mos. gross	2,204,340	2,204,024	1,316
Net aft. taxes	798,775	819,886	*21,110
Sur. aft. chgs.	228,799	245,948	*17,149

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for September—

Gross	453,731	454,856	*1,125
Net aft. taxes	200,538	185,177	15,361
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,727	12,012	18,715
12 mos. gross	5,422,757	5,639,948	*217,191
Net aft. taxes	2,309,966	2,558,699	*188,733
Sur. aft. chgs.	190,234	348,344	*158,110

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. for September—

Gross	411,482	422,332	*10,850
Net aft. taxes	231,910	231,737	*173
Total income	240,017	249,908	*889
Sur. aft. chgs.	165,774	164,100	1,674
Bal. aft. dep.	105,774	89,100	16,674
9 mos. gross	3,699,852	3,569,969	129,883
Net aft. taxes	2,015,221	1,857,970	77,251
Total income	2,124,302	2,036,974	87,328
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,364,899	1,280,599	83,410
Bal. aft. dep.	$79,309	$65,899	73,410

*Decrease.

SOUTHWESTERN CITIES ELECTRIC CO. gross earnings for September, $19,088, a decrease of $122 from September, 1915; net, $10,197, an increase of $102. For the nine months gross, $162,044, a gain of $22,904; net, $77,118, an increase of $9,728, and surplus, $60,845, a gain of $9,953 over the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1915.

THIRD AVENUE for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$388,671	$346,706	$335,136
Net, def. af. tx.	121,262	*253,850	*279,412
Other income	13,099	7,417	7,598
Total deficit	108,162	*341,276	*287,010
Def. aft. taxes	328,074	*128,702	*74,812
2 mos. gross	2,008,639	2,803,324	2,804,848
Net aft. taxes	250,839	942,212	952,891
Other income	39,585	21,610	21,706
Total income	290,434	963,822	974,597
Def. aft. chgs.	372,472	*326,015	*325,549

*Surplus.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31 earn from November 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to Section 20 of the General Corporation Laws of the State of New York that a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Stores, Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the offices of the New York Stores, Inc., at Room No. 700, at 135 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 11th day of November, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. NEW YORK STORES, Inc.
JOSEPH J. LYNCH, President.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION
New York, N. Y., October 26, 1916.
The directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the capital stock of this company of 30c. per share and an extra dividend of 25c. per share, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
HENRY HOPKINS, Jr., Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, of Bankers Trust Company, of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of Mississippi Valley Trust Company, for the following Bonds, Notes, Trust Certificates and Stock deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1887.
Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1880.
Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Mu kogee City Bridge Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryvill's and S'e. Genevieve Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pomroc Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
First Preferred Stock.
Second Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.

It is expected that the bonds and stock (trust certificates) of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, the New Company organized under the laws of Missouri to carry out the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement, and the Purchase Warrants and Fully Paid Subscription Certificates, provided for by the Plan, will be ready for delivery to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit on November 8, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan are hereby required to make payment of such entire purchase price, to wit: the sum of $45 (and accrued interest amounting to 88 cents) for each share of stock represented by their certificates of deposit, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on November 8, 1916, and against such payment and the surrender of such certificates of deposit in negotiable form, will be entitled to receive the Fully Paid Subscription Certificates and the proportionate part of the stock of the re-capitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company, which the holders of such certificates of deposit are entitled to receive under the Plan. **Failure to make such payment on November 8, 1916 will forfeit all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit** to purchase bonds and stock (trust certificates) and all rights of purchase under the Plan, as well as the deposited stock represented by such certificates of deposit, and will terminate all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit, and such certificates of deposit will become void.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for stock not bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan must surrender their Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form at the office of **Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** 140 Broadway, New York City, on or after November 8, 1916, and on such surrender will be entitled to receive the Purchase Warrants and the proportionate part of the stock of the recapitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company to which they are entitled under the Plan.

Holders of other of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit must, on or after November 8, 1916, surrender their certificates of deposit in negotiable form,

if for **Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **any other of the above-mentioned Bonds and Trust Certificates,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Securities delivered will be in temporary form exchangeable for definit securities when prepared.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

CITY OF TORONTO 5% SERIAL GOLD BONDS

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tenders for City of Toronto Bonds," addressed to **Thomas L. Church, Esq.,** Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Control, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, the 2nd of November, 1916, for the purchase of the following bonds, payable in annual instalments:—

$ 327,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1925
1,494,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1926
78,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1926
47,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1931
74,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1936
374,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1936

The bonds are an obligation of the city at large; are issued in coupon form with provision for registration of principal; bear date 1st of July, 1916, and are in denomination of $1,000.

They are payable both as to principal and interest, in gold, in Toronto and New York, and carry interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st of January and July, the first half-yearly instalment of interest being due and payable on the 1st of January, 1917.

Tenders will be received for all or none, or for all (but not for a portion) of the bonds under any one or more of the by-laws. Delivery of bonds will be made at the office of the undersigned, in Toronto, on or about the 27th day of November, 1916, and payment therefor must then be made, with accrued interest from the 1st of July, 1916, to date of payment. A certified cheque, payable to the undersigned, for 1% of the par value of the bonds tendered, must accompany the tender.

Tenders specifying for bonds other than those herein described, or containing conditions varying from the above, will not be considered.

Statement giving full information, including maturity date of bonds, will be furnished on application.

T. BRADSHAW, Commissioner of Finance.

City Hall, Toronto, Canada, October 24th, 1916.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

To Holders of Three Year 5% Secured Gold Notes of said Company Extended Pursuant to Order of Court:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, entered May 13, 1916 (File No. 95), and in accordance with the terms of the instrument of guaranty and agreement of extension attached to Notes of the issue above described pursuant to said order, and with the approval of said Court evidenced by its order entered September 30, 1916, the undersigned, as Receiver of the railroads and property of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company appointed by said Court, hereby elects that the time for the payment of the principal of all such Notes extended and guaranteed under said order No 95 become and be further extended, on the conditions stated in said order No 95, to the first day of June, 1917, subject to the right of anticipating payment as in said order No. 95 provided.

St. Louis, October 11, 1916. B. F. BUSH, Receiver.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on November 27, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday November 10, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.
The transfer books will not be closed.
New York, October 26, 1916.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PURE OIL COMPANY.
Philadelphia, October 25, 1916.
The Directors of the company have declared the regular dividend of six per cent

WHITMAN ANSWERS FIVE MORE CHARGES

Says He Will Reply to the Rest of Them Categorically, Although They Are Ridiculous.

DENIES OWN EXTRAVAGANCE

And Asserts That Advertising of Proposed Constitution Was Ordered by the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Governor Whitman today took up five more of the charges made against him by Samuel Seabury, replying to Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in his opponent's catalogue of allegations. The Governor promised that he would answer every one of the statements in Judge Seabury's open letter to him during the course of the next few days.

"I am going to answer these so-called charges in a day or so," he told his audience at Plattsburg, "each one of them, ridiculous as they are, if my hearers will permit me to bore them. As a matter of fact, I have answered most, if not all of them during the past three weeks, but there are two or three I never heard of before. Inasmuch as they have been presented categorically, it is best to reply to them categorically."

While in Plattsburg Governor Whitman answered Nos. 4 and 5 of the charges, the one referring to the fact that he "permitted $660,000 to be spent in newspaper advertising of the proposed constitution last Fall, when the Constitutional Convention had provided that a copy of the proposed constitution be placed in every voter's hand as he registered," and the other charging that the Governor "unnecessarily increased the appropriation for his own department by $39,050."

In answer to the first allegation the Governor pointed out that the advertising of the proposed consitution had been ordered by a law passed by the 1915 Legislature.

With regard to the charge that he had increased the appropriation to his own department, the Governor read extracts from the State Controller's report, showing that in 1913, during the Sulzer Administration, $202,865.96 had been appropriated for the Executive Department, and in 1914, under Glynn, $131,593.67 was appropriated. During his own Administration, in 1915 and 1916, the Governor said, the appropriations to the Executive Department had been, respectively, $117,337.54 and $113,012.49, a saving of $89,000 over the Glynn-Sulzer year, and $18,000 over the Glynn Administration.

At the big night rally here the Governor answered Allegations 6, 7, and 8. No. 6 was the charge that he permitted the Attorney General to provide additional berths for partisan lawyers at a cost of $88,837, and No. 7 referred to Governor Whitman's replacing the Board of Claims of three men by the Court of Claims of five members. These two charges the Governor answered together, saying that the answer to one implied an answer to the other.

He asserted that he had found the Board of Claims, only one member of which was a lawyer, passing on the expenditure of thousands of dollars of the State's money and helpless with a mass of overdue claims before it. This, he said, he abolished, and in its place established the Court of Claims, with five men, all trained lawyers. The Court of Claims according to the Governor had done its work so much more efficiently that the Attorney General's office needed more men to cope with the situation.

The last of Judge Seabury's allegations which Governor Whitman answered today was No. 8, charging that, although the Governor had recommended the abolition of the Board of Port Wardens, he appointed to the board three members of the Republican State Committee when a contest was on between himself and Barnes for control of the State Committee.

The Governor's reply to this was that he had proposed the abolishment of the board, but that the Legislature saw fit to continue it, and therefore it was his duty to fill vacancies in it. He said that the only appropriation necessary for the Port Wardens was $4,000, the salaries of a Secretary and chief clerk, their compensation being derived from fees.

The Governor traveled nearly 350 miles in his campaign today, swinging through the eight counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton and Albany. He made eleven speeches in the course of the day.

WHITMAN HERE TONIGHT.

Governor Will Speak at Two Uptown Meetings.

Governor Whitman will speak tonight at Empire Hall, 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, and at the Hughes Alliance Hall, 180th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. At the Empire Hall meeting Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, State Controller Travis, Secretary of State Hugo, and Congressman Chandler will also speak. Other meetings and speakers for tonight are:

Lenox Hall, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.—Max S. Grifenhagen, Charles O. Maas, and Martin Saxe.

Yorkville Casino, 208 East Eighty-sixth Street.—Governor Brumbagh of Pennsylvania, J. Leslie Gossin, and Judge Jacob Kemple.

Faulhaber Hall, Eightieth Street and Second Avenue.—Thomas Rock, Judge Jacob Kemple, and Jesse Orton.

Public School, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street.—Frank Moss and Alderman Henry H. Curran.

EDUCATORS FOR HUGHES.

Republicans Announce Twenty College Presidents Lined Up.

The Hughes National College League yesterday announced that twenty college and university Presidents had joined the league and that the Presidents or governing officers of most of the large colleges and universities of the United States had signified their intention to vote for Mr. Hughes.

The twenty who have joined the league are Jacob H. Schurman of Cornell, W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth, H. B. Hutchins of Michigan, Edgar F. Smith of Pennsylvania, Elmer E. Brown of New York University, John Henry MacCracken of Lafayette, the Rev. C. A. Richmond of Union, William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan, Rush Rhees of Rochester, James R. Day of Syracuse, Harry P. Judson of Chicago, Frank Strong of Kansas, Herman C. Bumpus of Tufts, William H. Crawford of Allegheny, Albert E. Smith of Ohio Northern, Ira N. Hollis of Worcester, James B. Scherer of the Throop College of Technology, John A. Gregg of the Edward Waters College of Jacksonville, Fla., and Edwin A. Schell of Iowa Wesleyan College.

FOR BRITISH CONTROL.

International Mercantile Marine Boards to be Reformed.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is announced here that Harold N. Sanderson, former President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has been made Chairman of the company, and that the boards of the subsidiary companies will be composed of British subjects approved by the British Government.

The receivership of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which had been in effect for eighteen months, was dissolved Oct. 6 by Judge Hough in the District Court in New York. On Oct. 19 P. A. S. Franklin was appointed President of the company.

HUGHES INSULTED NAVY, F. D. ROOSEVELT SAYS

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Characterizes Brooklyn Speech as Slur on the Service.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday that Charles E. Hughes had insulted the officers and men of the navy in his Brooklyn speech Wednesday night when he declared that "we must pay less attention to punctuation and more to targets." Mr. Roosevelt suggested that Mr. Hughes look up the condition of the navy in 1912, when Secretary Meyer held a review in New York Harbor. At that time, he said, the ships were undermanned, some of them had to be towed to their anchorages, and that several were kept afloat only by having the pumps manned day and night.

"Mr. Hughes," said Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, "is casting a veiled aspersion on the United States Navy—is not only insulting every officer and man in it but is talking of something he knows nothing about. It would have been more fair and honorable if he had obtained the opinions of the fleet and ship commanders before he said 'we must pay less attention to punctuation and more to targets.'

"What officer would go back to the target practice of the Taft Administration? What officer would go back to the business methods of four years ago under Secretary Meyer, the man who held a political review in New York Harbor in 1912 and failed to tell the people that the ships were undermanned, that some of them had to be towed to their anchorage, and that some had to be kept afloat by manning the pumps day and night? Does Mr. Hughes not know what the navy knew, that the navy in March, 1913, was a hollow shell, and that complete reorganization was imperative?

"Let him come down to the department or go out with the fleet and I will show him an actual accomplishment in three and one-half years that will make him praise the service and not cast slurs. I can show him millions of dollars, item by item, saved through common sense business management. I can show him long range shooting with big guns that has surprised and delighted every officer in the fleet. I do not claim, and the navy does not claim, that it is perfect, but all we ask is a chance to go on with the splendid progress being made today. The navy is growing; it must grow more. All it needs now is boosting and not knocking."

SIMMONS REPLIES FOR JEWS

Criticises Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury's Finding in Militia Controversy.

Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, yesterday issued a statement in answer to the finding of Adj. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury that Jews are not discriminated against in National Guard enlistments. Governor Whitman made the Adjutant General's report to him public in Albany on Wednesday. In Mr. Simmons's answer he says:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the Governor's order or of the Adjutant General's report, let the state that the complaint preferred to the Governor by the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, was not that there was a general prevalence in the National Guard of discrimination against Jews in the matter of enlistment, but that it existed in certain units of the National Guard.

"The investigation was conducted under great difficulties, and while the Adjutant General's unfortunate refusal to order the appearance before him of various disinterested officers and members of the National Guard who were in a position to offer conclusive corroborative testimony, and his unfortunate refusal to order the production of documentary evidence establishing the fact that in repeated cases racial discrimination had been practiced. The Governor's action in the matter is, however, salutary and constructive, the present law vesting in enlistment and commanding officers absolute discretion in the acceptance or rejection of recruits.

"The Adjutant General has assured me that, if the amendment to the Military Regulations recommended yesterday by the Governor does not prove to be a sufficient preventive, other teeth will be inserted in the Military Regulations. The Committee proposes to see to it that no offending officer shall escape punishment for any flagrant dereliction during the investigation."

REVIVE MOZART WORKS.

Albert Reiss Produces "Bastien and Bastienne" and "The Impresario."

Two stage works of Mozart came out of the oblivion of musical dictionaries and biographies of the composer into real life yesterday when Albert Reiss of the Metropolitan Opera Company gave at the Empire Theatre his production of the pastoral operetta, "Bastien and Bastienne," and "The Impresario," which was called a comedy opera in translation of the German term, singspiel. It is a matter of question whether these works have ever been given in English in this country before, but there is no doubt they have never been given in the versions by A. Mattulath and Henry E. Krehbiel that were used yesterday.

Apparently Mr. Reiss's project interested a good many persons, for there was a large audience, and it exhibited such enthusiasm as to offer encouragement for the unconfessed but still credible intention to repeat either these or give other old works of similar kind.

There was considerable charm in "Bastien and Bastienne" as sung by Mabel Garrison and Messrs. Reiss and David Bispham, but the real event of the afternoon was the performance of "The Impresario." There has never been much satisfaction with the libretto of "Der Schauspieldirektor," which has probably been responsible for the fact that its few performances abroad have not brought it into more general use.

This objection was not apparent as the piece was played yesterday. Mr. Krehbiel has turned the text as he found it into a very lively and amusing satire on the pretensions of the singers of the opera stage. There is enough in the one act of this playlet to furnish forth half a dozen musical comedies as wet get them nowadays. The audience yesterday contained many well-known musicians who were able to appreciate some of the shafts directed against prime donne, but there is no reason why a public which could find so much to amuse it in "The Great Lover" should lag far behind them in this respect. The librettist, or rather, the adapter, has displayed a sense of what was fitting to his task no less lively than the wit he used in embodying it.

The musical and histrionic side of the production was no less successful. Mozart's music was in the hands of accomplished artists. Misses Garrison and Lucy Gates sang delightfully, and their acting was deft and pointed. Especially was this true of Miss Garrison, who made a revelation of what she could do in more intimate atmosphere than her accustomed setting of the Metropolitan Opera House. Albert Reiss succeeded admirably in his task of doffing the bizarre raiment of Mime for the elegant attire of a matinée idol. But to David Bispham go the histrionic honors. He toned down his style to suit the auditorium and played with unction and polish.

Nothing could have been neater than his little scenes of the mangling of the Italian language or the reading of the contract. Many actors of the regular stage could have studied with advantage the enunciation and good speaking voices of these singers turned actors for the afternoon.

Perhaps the bill will be repeated some time. If it do, the orchestra may be able to play Mozart's delicate score more smoothly than was the case yesterday.

MAKES 'CHARGE 22' AGAINST WHITMAN

Seabury Accuses Him of Attempting to Muzzle the Press.

DERIDES FAILURE TO REPLY

Tells Western New Yorkers It Is "a Confession of Incompetence" or of Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Characterizing Governor Whitman's failure to answer immediately the twenty-one specific charges made against him as "a confession of incompetence or an admission of guilt," Samuel Seabury continued his attack on the Whitman administration here tonight and added Charge 22, "attempted coercion of the press and suppression of free speech." Mr. Seabury's latest accusation has to do with the Governor's relations with The New York Tribune.

The Democratic candidate spoke today to more than 7,000 people in five counties, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, and Genesee. He told the crowds that he was ready for "a battle royal" in the interests of good government. About 1,500 people heard him continue his specified accusations tonight.

"Governor Whitman says that he will answer my charges in a few days," he said. "With the whole State waiting to hear his defense he is compelled to seek the aid of his advisers to frame a reply. Any man fit to be Governor, with two years' experience of that great office behind him, should be so familiar with the affairs of the State that he could answer any and all of my charges instantly, if he could answer them at all. Is not his plea for time a confession of incompetence or an admission of guilt?

"I now make Charge 22—I charge Governor Whitman with attempted coercion of the press and suppression of free speech. The New York Tribune, a Republican paper, had the courage to tell the truth about Governor Whitman. Governor Whitman sent his private Secretary, Mr. Hay, to The Tribune office, to warn the editor that, if The Tribune did not desist from its criticism of Governor Whitman's official course, it could not expect to be treated as a Republican paper in the matter of official advertising. But this threat was not enough.

"The Public Service Commission of the First District—all appointees of Governor Whitman—removed the Commission's offices from The Tribune Building. He stands convicted of attempting to coerce an honest newspaper by attacking its source of revenue and either compelling it to refrain from criticising a public officer or punishing it for making such criticism. Is it not as wrong to withhold the legitimate recognition to which the newspaper's party standing entitles it as it would be to use the same recognition to buy a subservient organ?

Tomorrow's tour will take the campaign party to Dunkirk.

GERMAN AIDS WILSON FUND.

Jacoby Says He Wants It Known All Teutons Aren't Propagandists.

W. W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, received in his mail yesterday a five-mark note from Hermann Maximilian Jacoby of 534 Riverside Drive, who said he wanted it to be known that all Germans are not propagandists. He wrote:

"As a German citizen I want to express my sincere admiration for the cause of Mr. Wilson by this mail inclosure for the National Democratic campaign fund. You may rest assured that the sympathies of the appreciative German voters and non-voters are with the man who will be fair to the German people at the coming peace negotiations and who, after having done so much for his own country, surely will do equally as much for the progressive thought of the world."

BAN ON PRIESTS IN POLITICS

Catholic Archbishop of Milwaukee Forbids Campaign Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Wisconsin church circles are excited by the American Independence Conference's attempt to line up the German Protestant and German Catholic clergymen of the State in behalf of the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes.

Following upon the newspaper reports of the eagerness displayed by the Protestant clergymen at Tuesday's session of the gathering to collect their expense accounts comes an order from Archbishop C. G. Messmer, head of the Catholic churches of Wisconsin, that priests must wash their hands of all things political. The letter of the Archbishop follows:

"The priests of the archdiocese of Milwaukee are hereby notified that they are strictly forbidden, under pain of having their ecclesiastical faculties withdrawn ipso facto from taking any part whatsoever, either by word or writing, in any public discussion or any matter belonging to the present political campaign in the nation or State. Such public meddling by Catholic clergy in politics, where religious interests are not directly concerned, was already forbidden thirty years ago by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore."

FEWER SEEK JEWISH AID.

Applications to Hebrew Charities Less by 3,260 Than in 1915.

The annual meeting of the members of the United Hebrew Charities of New York was held in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, last night. The annual report showed that, because of the general prosperity, the organization during the year just ended was called upon to care for 3,260 fewer persons than in the corresponding period of 1914-15. In both years the great majority of those who sought assistance were natives of Russia and Austria. The total receipts for the year were $337,391.

"In spite of the substantial reduction in the demands made upon us," the report says, "we closed the year with a deficit of $18,000, compared to a deficit of $25,000 the preceding year, which sum we were obliged to draw from our reserve funds. This deficit is due to the prevailing notion that because industrial conditions improved additional contributions were not necessary."

The infantile paralysis epidemic, according to the report, did not affect to any great degree the families of those who were under the care of the organization last Summer. This might indicate, it is asserted, that there is no direct connection between this particular disease and poverty.

Of the increased cost of living that now obtains and the effect of that increase on the poor the report says:

"Though the condition of general employment which has obtained during this year has been a blessing to the wage-earning elements, the majority of families under the society's care, because they have few, if any, breadwinners, are in no better position than they were during the period of industrial depression during the preceding year. If anything, they have suffered greater deprivations because of the very palpable increase in the cost of living. In order to maintain our prevailing standards of relief, larger allowances must be made, particularly for articles of food. Unless this be done, our standards of relief, as yet inadequate, will be automatically lowered."

STRAUSS'S NEW WORK.

"Alpine Symphony" at First Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

The Philharmonic Society, having weathered seventy-four years, which have mingled storm and stress with prosperity, entered upon its seventy-fifth year last evening, when it gave its first concert of the season in Carnegie Hall. The occasion had a propitious aspect. The audience was large; and the orchestra, among which new faces were to be seen, was also large, having been augmented for the first performance of the new composition by Strauss, the principle number of the first program. Mr. Stransky, when he came upon the stage, was greeted with great cordiality by the audience in a long round of applause, and the members of the orchestra rose to receive him. After the performance of Strauss's new piece, a large wreath was presented to him, which called out further demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The new piece was Richard Strauss's "Alpine Symphony," his latest composition, which was announced for performance by the Philharmonic Society last season. Its production then had to be postponed because of the impossibility of getting the music from Germany in time; for which reason the first American performance was given at the May Festival in Cincinnati, under Dr. Kunwald, where it was hurriedly prepared at almost the last moment. The result showed that as much of honor as was implied in the priority of production had been yielded to Cincinnati without any great detriment to the prestige of the Philharmonic Society, and that subsequent ages will not look back upon the loss as a serious blemish upon the society's history.

The "Alpine Symphony" is, of course, an elaborate piece of program music depicting something more than a day upon the Alps, from night to sunrise, and thence onward to sunset and night again, in twenty-two scenes or episodes. A number of these are things that have occupied descriptive musicians from time immemorial and are among the most conventional of subjects: the sunrise, the forest, the brook, the waterfall, the Alpine horn and the cowbell, the thunderstorm, the sunset. Others are less conventional. The ascent is depicted. There is an "apparition," a bad quarter of an hour "lost in the thicket and bush"; the glacier, with glacial dangers; the view from the summit; "vision," the rising of mists and the hiding of the sun; an elegy and the descent.

For putting all this into music Strauss needs a very large orchestra augmented in many departments. The musical material he has devoted to it shows the preoccupation of his later years with themes that lend themselves to plastic working and various devices and combinations, rather than with musical ideas of specifically musical value, pregnancy, beauty, and expressiveness. The piece is, not to put too fine a point upon it, a monstrous congeries of commonplace; much of it is extremely flat, tedious, and pointless, so far as musical significance goes. There is, naturally, much dexterity in the orchestration; there are fine sonorities and effects that are characteristic of the composer, both in beauty of color and in crass ugliness. But as Mr. Humiston well points out in his note to the program, the music is simplicity itself compared with many things in some of the other symphonic poems and in "Elektra." He might have added "Der Rosenkavalier," and there are echoes of "Der Rosenkavalier" in some of the orchestral effects; though there is little of the musical value of that work.

Numerous conventional formulas of program music by rule of thumb are used. There is a theme to denote the ascent of the mountain; by a prodigy of ingenuity the inversion of this theme denotes the descent, and all is made plain to the earliest listener. Sunrise is shown by a descending theme; this seems at first contrary to the rules of the game, until subtle consideration shows that "mountain tops are first lit by the sun's rays, which travel deeper and deeper till the valleys are suffused with light." Hunting horns announce, as they have for centuries announced, the entrance into the forest. There is a marvelously realistic depiction of cowbells—by perfectly good real cowbells; another realistic depiction of the whistling of the wind in the storm by the whistling of the wind in a "wind machine." Every instrument in the orchestra has a chance to "storm"; but the result is but noise, with nothing of the subtle suggestion of the reaction of the forces of nature upon the human sensibilities, such as Beethoven attains in the "Pastoral Symphony." When Strauss attempts to represent a spiritual effect upon the mind of the Alpine climber, as he has in the section marked "Elegy," he gropes vainly after real expression. And this is an epitome of the musical value of the "Alpine Symphony."

The work is long, shambling in structure, vague in its impression. The ending is intolerably long drawn out. It is not an achievement that will add lustre to the composer's reputation. It is, on the contrary, one that will increase the force of the description of Strauss as "a man who was once a genius." The performance under Mr. Stransky's direction was a fine one, and had evidently been carefully prepared.

Besides the symphony the prelude to the second act of Strauss's music drama, "Guntram," was played; and the prelude to "Lohengrin," the funeral march from "Götterdämmerung" and the "Ride of the Valkyries."

South and Central America Mails.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, (registered mail closes 8 P. M. Oct. 24,) at 5:30 P. M., by rail to Norfolk, Va., and thence Demle.....Oct. 27

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Macona.....Oct. 27

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan.....Oct. 31

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of, and Tegucigalpa and other than port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) at Santa Lucia, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saxaola..Oct. 27

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chili, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Oct. 28

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland.....Oct. 27

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post) —New York.....Oct. 28

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—San Giorgio.....Oct. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord.....Oct. 28

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, India, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Oct. 28

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence —Roma.....Oct. 28

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Ioannina.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS San Giorgio, and at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:19|Sun sets..5:00|Moon sets..5:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:29	7:54	1:13	1:58
Governors Island	7:40	8:03	1:42	2:28
Hell Gate	9:46	10:09	3:23	4:09

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 26.

SS Calabria, Naples, Oct. 3.
SS Escalona, Manchester, Oct. 7.
SS Advance, Cristobal, Oct. 18.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Oct. 24.
SS Hannington Court, Havre, Oct. 5.
SS Mesaba, London, Oct. 10.
SS Polarine, New Orleans, Oct. 18.
SS Portuguese Prince, La. Pallice, Oct. 12.
SS Port Hocking, London, Oct. 4.
SS Trafalgar, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.
SS George Hawley, Matanzas, Oct. 20.
SS Thelma, Tilt Cove, N. F., Oct. 19.
SS Amirante, Cristobal, Oct. 19.
SS Huron, Wilmington, Oct. 24.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 23.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Oct. 21.
SS Lassell, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
SS Hikosan, Maru, Marseilles, Sept. 30.
SS Sinonga, Sierra Leone, Oct. 8.
SS Escaut, Calais, Oct. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Alston	La Pallice	Oct. 7
Camerata	Havre	Oct. 9
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 10
Rochester	London	Oct. 12
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	Oct. 14
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	Oct. 12
Nigaristan	Havre	Oct. 10
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct. 18
J. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct. 4
St Mar	New Orleans	Oct. 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Eldrid	Barry	Oct. 12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 25
Palacini	Brixham	Oct. 14
Procyon	Rotterdam	Oct. 12
Lord Elre	Bordeaux	Oct. 12

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Mongolia	London	Oct. 17
Alicante	Barcelona	Oct. 15
Framlington Court	Cardiff	Oct. 12
Dorrington Court	Havre	Oct. 13
Mexico	Havana	Oct. 26
Monterey	Nassau	Oct. 26
Colorado	Hull	Oct. 14

DUE MONDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	Oct. 21
Pastores	Havana	Oct. 27
Tamo	San Juan	Oct. 25
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 24

DUE TUESDAY.

†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Oct. 19
*Patria	Naples	Oct. 17
Arthur Balfour	Naples	Oct. 11
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Adolph Deppe	Huelva	Oct. 12
Belgian Prince	Santos	Oct. 27
Panama	Cristobal	Oct. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 28

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Cloughton	London	Oct. 16
Marchioness of Bute	Barry	Oct. 10
Sanuki Maru	London	Oct. 16
Sama	Jamaica	Oct. 27

DUE THURSDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 18
Halifrid	New Port	Oct. 15
Sergipe	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 28

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Isla de Paray, Spain	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maasdyk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Macona, Argentina	12:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prinz Willem I., Haiti	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Mallin, Halifax	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Tuscania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sao Paulo, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 26.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York; was 1,190 miles E. at 10:00 A. M.; due 29th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

City of Savannah, St. Lucia to New York, 380 miles from Sandy Hook at 6 P. M., 25th.

SS H. G. Wylie, Tampico to New York, 23 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, to N. Y., 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, 180 miles from Overfalls at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, 135 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 256 miles S. E. of Southpass at noon.

SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, 236 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Cherokee, Jacksonville to New York, 16 miles N. of St. Johns bar at 7 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, 10 miles S. of Macoris at 7 P. M.

SS D. N. Luckenbach, Trinidad to New York, 80 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, 108 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals, at 6 P. M.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, 294 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 254 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hercules, at Lerwick, Oct. 12.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, Oct. 14.
SS Dania, at Gothenberg, Oct. 17.
SS Gryfevall, at Melbourne, Oct. 25.
SS Frednes, at Havre, Oct. 28.
SS St. George, at Liverpool, Oct. 24.
SS Christian Michelson, at Rotterdam, Oct. 25.
SS Chincha, at Tocopilla, Oct. 25.
SS Starlite, at Pernambuco, Oct. 24.
SS Taormina, at Genoa, Oct. 17.
SS Juno, at Amsterdam, Oct. 20.
SS Bon Voyage, at Marseilles, Oct. 20.
SS Tauima Maru, at Vladivostok, Oct. 14.
SS Tivives, at Colon, Oct. 25.
SS Carilio, at Colon, Oct. 25.

Sailed.

SS Sarnia, from Havre, Oct. 22.
SS Tongking, from Copenhagen, Oct. 18.
SS H. W. Fisker, from Ayr, Oct. 26.
SS Amsteldyk, from Rotterdam, Oct. 25.
SS Sloterdyk, from Kirkwall, Oct. 23.
SS San Francisco, from Arica, Oct. 24.
SS Somerledyk, from Kirkwall, Oct. 24.
SS Wells City, from Bristol, Oct. 25.
SS Jacatra, from Rotterdam, Oct. 21.
SS Palermo, from Gibraltar, Oct. 21.
SS Celia, from Colon, Oct. 26.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Shanghai (and specially addressed mail for China and Japan) via Seattle—Sado Maru.....Oct. 27
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 27
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Oct. 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Siberia Maru.....Oct. 30
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle —Tamba Maru.....Nov. 1
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Nov. 1

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Oct. 3; Sydney, Oct. 4; Honolulu, Oct. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura were dispatched east on Oct. 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from Yokohama, Oct. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on Oct. 25, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 29.

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On

STATE MILK REFEREE THREATENS TO QUIT

Refuses to Permit Discussion on Merits of Pasteurization.

HELD AS A HEALTH LAW

Witness Fails to Appear and Inquiry Is Adjourned Till Wednesday Next.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis's promise to show that pasteurization of milk was not necessary to health, and was a device that enabled the big milk dealers to wage more successful war on small dealers because pasteurized milk kept longer and could be brought from more distant points, was kept from fulfillment yesterday by W. N. Dyckman, referee conducting the milk inquiry which was instituted by the State when, in the recent boycott by farmers, charges were made by the Dairymen's League and the big dealers that each was a victim of the other's monopoly. Mr. Dyckman, sustaining an objection to a question put by Mr. Lewis to Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, said:

"We are not investigating pasteurization here, and we won't. The authority that is the highest, and from which there is no appeal, the health officers, have ruled in favor of pasteurization, and I will not inquire into it unless ordered to do so by the court."

Mr. Lewis had asked Mr. Horton how much longer pasteurized milk would keep than "raw" milk and explained that he hoped to show the control of pasteurization plants by the big dealers alded them and worked to the disadvantage of the consumer. Mr. Lewis said he wasn't willing to admit there was no appeal from the health authorities, but Mr. Dyckman shut him off by declaring there could be no appeal at least through him, and then the referee asserted that the inquiry was moving too slowly anyway, and if it did not make more headway he should resign, as he was a busy man.

The Deputy Attorney General developed the fact that many members of the Sanitary Milk Dealers' Association had been members of the defunct Consolidated Milk Exchange which surrendered its license when ex-Attorney General O'Malley began an investigation of the increased cost of milk.

Mr. Lewis introduced in evidence maps of the State Agricultural Department to show that wherever one large milk company had established a station it was free from competition by other large companies. He questioned Mr. Horton about the price of milk, and the witness said his company had increased the price of Grade B milk from 9 to 10 cents a quart, of Grade A from 11 to 12 cents, and of "store milk" from 7 to 8 cents. He said the increased price paid to farmers was 2½ cents for forty quarts, and asserted that after the Borden company raised the farmers' price his company raised the cost to consumers.

"Oh, everybody gets on the band wagon when Sheffield raises," he answered in response to Mr. Lewis's question if there was any system in these price increases.

At one point Mr. Lewis asked Mr. Horton if he owned stock in any business in which an official of the Health Department was interested, but an objection was sustained when counsel for the milk dealer said he resented the "covert insinuation" against the Health Department.

Witnesses on whom Mr. Lewis had depended for the afternoon session did not reach the rooms of the Merchants' Association, where the inquiry was held, and it was adjourned until next Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock.

HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

A Program from "Famous Composers of Bygone Times."

Harold Bauer is one of the boldest explorers and experimenters in the field of pianoforte playing, if not in the whole field of modern music. He has before now shown that he is far from content to travel in the conventional round of recital programs beginning with Bach's great fugues transcribed by Liszt and ending with Hungarian rhapsodies assembled by Liszt. The program that he gave at his first recital this season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon was not quite unique. It was made up of music of "famous composers of bygone times." It was not intended as a historical exposition of the development of harpsichord and pianoforte, but was meant to show how vital and living today is much of the work of preclassical composers known by little more than their names, even to well-informed amateurs of today. The arrangement was not strictly chronological, but rather musical. It was not Mr. Bauer's purpose to reanimate mummies or to exhibit dry bones, but to present old music in a manner to give a deep and genuine musical pleasure to music lovers.

Mr. Bauer apparently succeeded. His audience was not so large as he has often had before, but if its size was diminished by the faint-heartedness of some unused to confronting old titles and composers' signatures unknown to them, those who braved these terrors found themselves very well rewarded, and expressed themselves unmistakably to that effect by the warmest kind of applause. It was indeed a delightful and deeply engrossing performance. Probably not every pianist could have made it seem so, or to the same degree, whatever the value of the music that was played, for Mr. Bauer not only entered deeply into its spirit, he reproduced it with a glowing vitality, an atmosphere charged with emotion, poetry, vivid expressiveness, and with a magic of tonal resource that he has perhaps not often before equaled. The opportunity in this last respect was most tempting. His problem was, so far as was possible and desirable, to reproduce the effect of the harpsichord, for which most of these pieces were written or for the use of which the composers' intentions gave at least an alternative choice. How he did this it would need an acquaintance with the various stops of the harpsichord fully to appreciate, but without in the least changing the literal shape of the music he added octaves, emphasizing or shadowing one or the other extreme, suggesting the octave couplings of the elder instrument, and by the marvelous variety of his tone and dynamics bringing to mind the effect of the plectra of different material. These were some of the ways in which he gained effects that, whatever their purpose, impressed his hearers as of kaleidoscopic variety and ever changing beauty.

Mr. Bauer's program contained fifteen pieces. They reached in point of time from Claudio Merulo, organist of St. Mark's in Venice, in the sixteenth century, to Steibelt, Hummel and Field, contemporaries of Beethoven in the first third of the eighteenth. By the first named there was a toccata, archaic but of recognizably musical significance. Frescobaldi was represented by a capriccio utilizing the cuckoo's note not ohly ingeniously, but beautifully. One of the most interesting numbers was Johann Kuhnau's sonata representing the combat between David and Goliath, an early, but not one of the first, attempts at program music, full of unmistakable characterization and description, at the same time musical, and by no means always naif. There was impressiveness in the opening movement of Galuppi's sonata in C minor—him whose toccata was a subject for Browning. The two famous Italians, Rameau and Couperin, neither of whom is forgotten or overlooked, contributed each a graceful piece. Kittel showed himself the pupil of Bach in a "Harpsichord Piece that in the vigor and strength of his own. There was various and characteristic interest in the pieces by Muffat, Mattheson and Marcello that followed, and an altogether exceptional charm in the "Menuetto and Allegro" by Johann Schobert, a friend of the boy Mozart who had much influence upon him. Not altogether worthy of this remarkable program were the pieces with which it was ended, by Steibelt, Hummel and Field. They are in the somewhat conventional style of the early nineteenth century, yet it was not impossible to imagine how the rather pale flicker of Field's nocturnes set Chopin's richer torch ablaze. These, as well as all the rest, Mr. Bauer played with great gusto and complete devotion, with an altogether remarkable insight into their essential character and infinite resource in elucidating it. Schobert's "Allegro" he was induced to repeat.

DEFER REVISING LITURGY.

Episcopal Convention Votes to Take the Question Up in 1919.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The revision and enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer halts midway on the eve of the adjournment of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. One of the last acts of the Standing Committee on the Prayer Book was to refer to the commission now engaged in revision the memorial signed largely by New York churchmen who wish to see the liturgy changed to meet the requirements of modern scholarship.

This memorial, presented by R. Fulton Cutting, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, George Foster Peabody, the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland and others, would make the use of the book permissive, and it provides also for extempore petitions.

The High Church element appearing before the committee characterized the memorial as one of the most radical proposals which had ever been made to a general convention

The House of Deputies this afternoon took a vote deferring further action on the Prayer Book until the triennial convention of 1919. The report of progress made by the House of Bishops indicated that fully three more weeks of consideration would be necessary.

The Bishops have been considering the office of the Holy Communion, which they would call the Divine Liturgy. In their unfinished report they favor the adoption of a prayer for the dead, as did the deputies.

The House of Deputies adopted a resolution which, if concurred in by the upper house, points to the solution of the racial episcopate problem. The Southern delegates do not wish to have negro Bishops who would preside over a See in the events of the death of the Bishop of the white race. The resolution provides for an amendment to the constitution under which provincial Bishops may elect Suffragan Bishops for any diocese of the province to have jurisdiction over a particular race.

An evidence of the American spirit which rules this convention appears in the vote of the deputies to adopt as part of the services of the church a prayer based on portions of Washington's farewell address to his army. It is to follow the prayer for "our country" and may be used at the discretion of the clergy.

The convention will adjourn at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at which time the House of Bishops will formally issue its pastoral letter.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Forty-six corporations, with capitalization aggregating $1,017,700, were chartered today. They included:

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corp., steel forgings, stamped forms of steel and other metals, 110,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $550,000, (tax $5,500); E. L. Martin, W. J. Dupre, Jr., R. Bennett, 14 Wall St.

Willerton Mfg. Co., Inc., textiles, fabrics, dry goods, cloth, wearing apparel, $50,000; M. J. Willerton, C. H. White, J. La Finka, 101 W. 72 St.

Keystone Steel & Tube Co., Inc., steel, iron, other tubes, $40,000; W. J. Riley, J. T. Abeles, A. Hurley, 2 Rector St.

Goodheim Louvre Glove Corp., Gloversville, gloves, mittens, $25,000; J. Klein, R. and I. Goodheim, 96 S. Judson St., Gloversville.

O'Connor Ford, Inc., advertising, principal agent, create a market for advertising, $50,000; H. E. Reid, J. E. Wingate, J. M. O'Connor, 234 W. 7d St.

Augusta A. West Automobile Invention Co., Inc., mechanical contrivances, devices, electric work, $50,000; A. J. Cahill, S. Nelson, A. A. West, 32 Rose Av., South Yonone.

Consolidated Auto Supply Co., Inc., Syracuse, automobiles, supplies, $25,000; R. A. Carpenter, G. M. Polhamis, H. H. Weisberg, 508 S. Crouse Av., Syracuse.

R. A. Cade, Inc., grain, cereals, products, flour, $20,000; G. E. Miner, J. E. Beaver, R. A. Cade, 24 Stone St.

The Bean Pot, Inc., restaurants, caterers, tobacconists, dealers in provisions, wines, liquors, $10,000; A. Frimarck, A. D. McKeige, A. V. N. Hoffman, 39 Broadway.

Chain Stores Leasing Co., Inc., deal in all kinds of lands, realty, and insurance brokerage, deal in shares of stock, $3,000; E. Nicholls, H. Short, L. D. Barnaby, 7 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.

Webster Motor Sales Co., Inc., Schenectady, autos, motor vehicles, garages, $20,000; C. W. Korell, W. L. and J. L. Webster, Jackson, Tenn.

Joseph L. Kernan, Inc., theatrical, $10,000; N. N. Sanders, G. J. Grady, G. Cherburg, 911 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Goldberg & Miller, Inc., celluloid buttons, novelties, $10,000; P. Miller, F. and S. Goldberg, 1,738 Fillmore St., Bronx.

North Side Battery and Electric Co., Inc., Bronx, electric batteries, supplies, appliances, $10,000; M. J. Kane and J. F. Hanidel, 21 Lawrence St., Flushing.

G. & P. Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, mercantile, $10,000; H. Parker, B. and J. Himberg, 348 50th St., Brooklyn.

Washington Film Corp., Inc., moving pictures, $10,000; B. Drachenburg, Yetta Leibowitz, A. Bloom, 27 West 129th St.

Silk Printing and Dyeing Works, Inc., silk, cotton converting, dyeing, $10,000; N. N. Goodman, J. M. and H. Goodman, 1,218 Boston Road, Bronx.

Chandless & Co., Inc., Millbrook, fur manufacture, $10,000; H. Herms, G. R. Griswold, R. Chandless, 1 East 26th St.

Conrad Building Co. Inc., Buffalo, realty, building business, brokerage, commission, $10,000; S. Lewis, W. G. Lamphre, C. T. Conrad, Buffalo.

M. Katz Leather Goods, Inc., Brooklyn, leather, lumber, belting, $7,500; T. A. Kennedy, L. Schiffman, M. Katz, 420 Van Sicklen Av., Brooklyn.

Pequabuck Realty Corp., realty, development, brokerage, agent, $10,000; F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, A. P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

South American Sales Corp., merchandise, importers, exporters, brokers, commission, $5,000; M. W. Newberry, F. W. Wakefield, E. De G. Wolseley, 29 Broadway.

New Process Cartoon Co., Inc., motion picture films, $3,000; A. and R. Leslie, C. F. Jones, Times Building.

Lenox Seventh Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, personal property, $5,000; R. O'Rourke, S. S Haney, H. L. Bennett, 31 Nassau St.

The Mutual Ladies' Hat Co., Inc., ladies', children's hats, $5,000; J. Slomsky, A. Kurlander, 1 East 125th St., New York.

Dissosway Schad Co., Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, drugs, $14,000; J. Lesinsky, F. M. Schad, T. N. Dissosway, 426 E. 4 St., Brooklyn.

Circle Holding and Renting Co., Inc., realty, construction, brokerage, merchandise, $10,000; J. Lewis, J. Himovich, M. Sachin, 115 Broadway.

Capital increases: Valatie Yarn Co., Inc., Valatie, $10,000 to $30,000; Schrader Kellogg Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $15,000; Frank D. Ward Automatic Machine Corp., New York, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital reduction: Land Company "A" of Edenwald, Manhattan, $100,000 to $5,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Charters filed: Southern Candy Company, Newark, make and deal in candy, $100,000; W. G. Baldwin, H. C. Hildebrand, Jane Dinwiddie, William W. Kamm, Newark.

Edgehone Sales Co., Elizabeth, deal in all kinds of talking machines, $100,000; Ambrose McManus, Harry McManus, Jos. J. Farrell, Elizabeth.

Estimator's Co., Camden, construction and development, $50,000; Burd P. Evans, Frank B. Ellis, Charles W. Glaser, Philadelphia.

Aseptol Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in patent medicines, $25,000; L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, New York.

Sussex Limestone Products Corporation, Franklin, Sussex County, acquire lands and handle limestone products, stone, &c., $200,000; Charles G. Wingate, Robert Kuzmier, Thomas G. Durkon, New York.

Ramapo Park Improvement Co., Paterson, real estate, construction, and securities, $50,000; Emile Herts, John Prescott, Jennie Kinsey, Paterson.

Times Square Auto Supply Co., Jersey City, deal in automobiles and supplies, $10,000; Jesse Froehlich, Charles S. Stevens, New York; John W. Goerz, Ardsley.

H. Lewis Goerlick Co., Camden, real estate, securities, and construction, $25,000; H. Lewis Goerlick, Henry Goerlick, Ralph D. Baker, Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 26.—Charters filed: Superpictures Co., Inc., manufacture moving picture films and appliances connected with the same, $9,000,000; C. J. Kulbern, New York City; Harry Van Arsdale, Newark, N. J.; David A. Woodcock, Passaic, N. J.

Grace Nitrate Co. explore for caliche or nitrate and to put the same on the market, $4,000,000; Edmund Phillips, M. M. Hirons, J. B. Bailey, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Harris-Collins Corp., quarry and prepare for market all kinds of building materials, $1,000,000; Wilson R. Hunter, Arthur S. Ford, Benjamin Thayer, all of New York.

Porcelain Products Co. construct and operate pottery works, mills, refiners, &c., $400,000; Edmund Stevens, C. Everett Mundy, George L. Maxwell, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Silk Printing and Dyeing Works, Inc., silk, cotton converting, dyeing, $10,000; N. N. Goodman, J. M. and H. Goodman, 1,218 Boston Road, Bronx.

Chandless & Co., Inc., Millbrook, fur manufacture, $10,000; H. Herms, G. R. Griswold, R. Chandless, 1 East 26th St.

Conrad Building Co. Inc., Buffalo, realty, building business, brokerage, commission, $10,000; S. Lewis, W. G. Lamphre, C. T. Conrad, Buffalo.

M. Katz Leather Goods, Inc., Brooklyn, leather, lumber, belting, $7,500; T. A. Kennedy, L. Schiffman, M. Katz, 420 Van Sicklen Av., Brooklyn.

Pequabuck Realty Corp., realty, development, brokerage, agent, $10,000; F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, A. P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

South American Sales Corp., merchandise, importers, exporters, brokers, commission, $5,000; M. W. Newberry, F. W. Wakefield, E. De G. Wolseley, 29 Broadway.

New Process Cartoon Co., Inc., motion picture films, $3,000; A. and R. Leslie, C. F. Jones, Times Building.

Lenox Seventh Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, personal property, $5,000; R. O'Rourke, S. S Haney, H. L. Bennett, 31 Nassau St.

The Mutual Ladies' Hat Co., Inc., ladies', children's hats, $5,000; J. Slomsky, A. Kurlander, 1 East 125th St., New York.

Dissosway Schad Co., Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, drugs, $14,000; J. Lesinsky, F. M. Schad, T. N. Dissosway, 426 E. 4 St., Brooklyn.

Circle Holding and Renting Co., Inc., realty, construction, brokerage, merchandise, $10,000; J. Lewis, J. Himovich, M. Sachin, 115 Broadway.

Capital increases: Valatie Yarn Co., Inc., Valatie, $10,000 to $30,000; Schrader Kellogg Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $15,000; Frank D. Ward Automatic Machine Corp., New York, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital reduction: Land Company "A" of Edenwald, Manhattan, $100,000 to $5,000.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Daniel L. McCarthy of Syracuse, N. Y., and Lindley M. Garrison of New York City were admitted to practice.

24—Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., et al., appellants, v. E. H. Neal, individually and as Secretary, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file additional memorandum, on motion of counsel for appellants.

37—W. H. Barry et al., appellants, v. R. Davis.—Submitted for appellants. No appearance for appellee.

36—M. H. Free, plaintiff, v. the Western Union Tel. Co. — Argument continued for plaintiff.

37—The City of Cincinnati, appellant, v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Reargument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 27: Nos. 37, 41, (and 42,) 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 54, 57, and 58.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.

Kinfner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Toten Nav<Tug F. J. Reichert, Ingelse<SS Kentra, Gennaker<U S Steel Products.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mills<SS City of St. Louis.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Prairie O & G<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.

Matt J. Ward<Scoelle Kushma<Carnegie Sti. Gray<Mayer.

Friedman<Penn RR. & Guggenheimer Explor.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
Lona Fruit Co<Int Nav.
Sere<Warren.
Waldes<Am Snap F.
Lewis<Eastman.
Wright<Bissell.
Domestic<same.
National Co<same.
Schley<Glovani.
Oehring<Fox.
Same<Fairbanks.
Seymour<Leh Val RR.
Fairbanks<Morris.
Erie<SS Tuscan Prince
Carcoopos<Kassordakis
Stieler<Ault.
Pa Sugar<SS Sosna.
Am Safety Device<Columbia Mills.
Thurber<Int R T.
Re SS Lusitania.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar at 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges:
Morris Zuckerman, Louis Zeitlin.
Geo E. Feenbaum, John Loving.
Wolf Spitzer.
Composition:
Wagener Paint & Color Co.
Motions:
Reed<Morrell, Samuel C Lockwood, David Alpert,
Ullian Bros, Joe Sklar.
De Francisci Bros Co, Inc.
Frank P Ranaldi, Abraham Kean, Elsie C Geis, Edward Theriault, Henry Steiner & Son, Lebowitz & Menoher, Henry Kraus, Michael Lang.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

COURT OF APPEALS—Day Calendar. Franklin<Kidd, Stump<Burns.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Bostwick<Doe.
Greene<Greenwald Petticoat Co Inc.
Dunn<Stern Selling Service Inc.
Re Wischussen<Perry
Luglara<Barker Asph Pav Co.
NY Pneumatic Service Inc<Rapid Transit Sub Con Co.
Woodlawn Cemetery Co<McLean.
Oldner<Ottenberg.
Becker<Becker.
City NY<Byrne.
Manheimer<Klimpke, Inc.
Evans<Kern.
Hart<Kempner.
Nagle<Nagle.
Appell<Appell.
Re Le Graw.
North Holding Co<M & P Realty Co Inc.
Gerard Institute Seminary<Eisenstadt.
Risacher<Stern Bros.
Bernhard<Wolff, (2.)
Remington<Public Bag & Paper Co.
Horowitz<Levy.
Same<Dressner.
Kolinda<Nicholson.
Martin<McMullen
Snare & Triest Inc.
Dynkin<Friedman.
Dunphy<C H S Outhard Co.
Schlonik<Gold.
Re Warner.
O'Leary<Ward.
Lands<Cohn, (Rosenthal<Brooks.)
Smith<White Inv Co.
Keck<Szabo.
Dewey<Rivers.
Rummel<Landers.
Goldsmith<Cox, (2.)
Re People's Trust Co<O'Connor.
Re Reach<same.
Singerlos<Petropoulos.
Katzman<Katzman.
Fraser<Szabo.
Grose<Cass.
Re J B Greenhut & Co<Golden Excelsior Meat Market.
Creighton<Wilcher.
Wiesbader<United Fruit Co.
Blanchard<Blanchard.
Kanzog<Kelly.
Colonial Storage Warehouse Inc<Wix.
Titus<Cent Park N E River Ry.
City NY<Berman.
Wells<Eckerson.
Buchanan<Buchanan.
American Metal Co<Mcbreen<Fogarty.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Model Prod<Tribune
Same<Sun Pr & Pub.
Humphries<Humphries.
William<Philbin.
McCreary<Sadowsky.
Kase<Kase.
Vivele<Vivele.
Acme Malting<Mc-Laughlin.
Horter<Horter.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Phinney<Phinney.
Case on—Pollock<Sachs.
Undefended divorces:
Lemonek.
Cohen.
Beckser.
Bassman.
Stewart.
Truax.
Itzkowits.
Hochstadt.
Bacss.
Zvedi.
Reitmayer.
Court.
Greenwald.
Asst.
Giarrizzo.
McLean.
Kennedy.
Zeff.
Long.

Bauerberg.
Schmauth.
Krulis.
Bodoff.
Goldman.
De Schedia.
Titterton.
Beamish.
Hagen.
Cuthel.
Godfree.
Rittenhouse.
Schimerling.
Chalms.
Overbaugh.
Aronson.
Kaplan.
Dametropoulos.
Egan.
Martens.
Cohen.
Seville.
Hugo Reisinger.
William Paretts, Inf, (2.)
Lena Stern.
Susie T Lyons.
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c.
Albert Oberhagen.
Julius Bertram.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Tuck & Co<Tansy.
Hochberg<Hechberg.
Stern<Bielefeld.
Turits<Sluts.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Roinos<B H RR.

Supplementary calendar.

Margolies<Cans Gas Co.
Rehleder<L V Co.
Bertolino<same.
Schetchkman<Int R T.
M Walser<Zehnter.
H Walser<same.
Rastrowitz<Stern & Sons, Manwell.
Local Dover (Del.) Incorporators.
Harris-Collins Corp., quarry and prepare for market all kinds of building materials, $1,000,000; Wilson R. Hunter, Arthur S. Ford, Benjamin Thayer, all of New York.

Porcelain Products Co. construct and operate pottery works, mills, refiners, &c., $400,000; Edmund Stevens, C. Everett Mundy, George L. Maxwell, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Chandless & Co., Inc., Millbrook, fur manufacture, $10,000; H. Herms, G. R. Griswold, R. Chandless, 1 East 26th St.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Becker<Masen.
Guermandi<Cavagnaro.
Goldenberg<Sheffield (2.)
Kelman<Eckert (2.)
Goldsmith<Herskovitz.
Berman<N Y Cons RR
Kugelmass<Boxer.
Clark<Oakley.
Edeson<Cohen.
McKenna<Int R T.
Olmstead<same.
Rozner<Ehler.
Humphreys<Kraft.
T Humphreys<same.
Clarendon<N Y I RR.
Weiner<Int R T.
Ampel<Rubin.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Harris<Tribune Assn.
McCollam<Roessing.
Dorotka<Slimacek.
Noumas<Sanders.
Mulligan<NY.
Voight<Johnson.
Farrell<Hotel Co.
Lasz<O RR of N J.
Grady<Powel.
Foley<Degnon.
Weiss<Silver.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ware<Catskill Co (2.)

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pomerantz<Schlesinger

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wicke<McKenna.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schmidt<CNY (2.)

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Moledin<Vistar.
Mullarky<N Y C RR.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary
Green<Palmieri.
Szakvary<Piano Co.
Greene<Gartlie.
Stone<Thomas Co.
McBreen<Fogarty.
Litson<Hoffman.
Mitchell<Schnrock.
Esterly Co<Marks.
Bassman<Rich Co.
Herbert<Ins Cos (2.)
Feuer<Vanneman.
Hyman<Hartford.
Carter<Clayton Co.
Orecek<Wissowitz.
Green<Feduto.
Same<136 W 28.
Harper<Tighe Co.

No day calendar.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
McDonald<Streitwolf.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Anna Sommers, &c.
Thomas F O'Rourke, Morris Ginsberg, Augustus L Appelles, John Peck, Louis Jackson, Adelaide K Thomas, Collins L Balch, Thomas M Young, Jacob Kahn, Robert V McKim, William Fortier, William Canalis, John Corbitt, Max Kalinsky, &c, Jacob Goldman, Renee Seelve, &c, Inf, Theresa Ruggiro, Isidore Rosenberg, Edward Burns, Elisa Ghiglieri, Alfred Tidby, George Zuber, Nicholas Marquez, &c, Elizabeth Atkins, Anton Smollarozuk, Alice Meehan, Andre Bardyn, &c, Roderick A Couper, Rudolph Braden, Giuseppe G Zibelli, Philip H Mihlin, Hugo Reisinger, William Paretts, Inf, (2.)
Lena Stern.
Susie T Lyons.
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c.
Albert Oberhagen.
Julius Bertram.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. in chambers.

Case on—E G W Woerz.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Bellows<1,067 5th Av Co.
Shuiman<Shwenker.
Allenel Co<Salomon.
Grant Co<Shanfield.
Buhre & Co<Lenz.
Schlechter<Reed.
Jones<Ihlsong.
Faron<Sheehan.
Becker<Birnbaum.
Nevin<Selara Co.
Maxwell<Ringle.
Franz<Sheeline.
Lowitzky Co<Lod, (2.)
Wasserman Co<Club.
Transp Club<Lorzer.
Beebe<Sanford, (2.)
Lahn<Klawonn.
Heller<Robitscher.
Kelly<Martinuci.
Sargeant<Co<White.
Jirak<Lutter.
Zomback<Kreitman.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

O'Brien<Koch.
Ind Elec Supply—Harriette.
Frankel<Hutner.
McCallum<Amer Soc.
Shaffler<Int R T.
Fipola<Linn.
Krakauer<Gordon.
Daniel<Baker.
Davis<Copstein.
Levine<Kleban.
Wishnack<Richman.
Chasbe<Olah.

Kirman<Davidson.
Lodge, &c<Ital Sav Bank.
Underwood<New Neth Bank.
Belt<Reinetz.
Ito<Muller.
Hess<Universal Discount Co.
Miller<Silbert.
Plotnick<Katz.
Goldner<Kulla.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the
Harper<Davis.
Burke<Marcus.
Costello<Quillinan.
Weinbaum<Bernstein.
Spagnuolo<Liscarta.
Mendham<Boren.
King<Rosenfeld.

Budich<Delvechul.
Malino<Domb.
Goldstein<Fishel.
Zombach<Kreitman.
Liebenberg<N Y Rys. Clear.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Part II., for trial.

Levine<Ferrierre Co.
Schneider<Goldman.
Pace<Schwartz.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Commercial calendar:
Levington<Carl.
Raport<Prudential Co.
Stein<Singer.
Brody<Brimberg.
Keller<Levine.
Froelich<Rossman.

Granafel<Mastrangelo.
J Lien & Co<Michaelson.
Lifschitz<Schutte.
Strauss<Fiers.
Goodman<Rubenstein.
Clear.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Society for Relief of Poor Widows<Daub—Thomas N. Baskerville.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Hebrew Orphan Asylum<Max Borck—Frank P. Kenny. Isaac Katz<Maika Lasky—Isaac S. Heller.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Glasgow<Koerner.
Belitt<R Riordan Corp.
Walsh<Spear Co.
Stinard<Gattl.

Goldstein<H Oestreicher Co.
People<Heath.
Re Byrne.
Re (Waterbury Av.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Repetti<Adams-Flanigan Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Mosner<Meurer.
Gilbert<Davis.
King<Union Ry.
Voss<Bradley Cont.
Zarek<Mason & Hang.
Cuzy<Brausa.
Elwell<Campbell.
Dies<Pheon Cont Co.
Banta<North Sand.
Berg<West 21 RR, (2.)
Same<Rohbein.
Beck<Grossman.
Gevais<Hirschman & Bleier, (2.)
Todd<NYC Inter RR.
Dalton<McCormick.
Socolof<Helt.
Ryan<Hefns Ex Co.
Staub<Int R T.
Oppenheimer<Lillenthal.
Palmieri<Sicrone.

Robinson<Baum.
O'Connor<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Tuscher<Thompson.
Pizzutiello<Mulligan.
Miller<Stave, (2.)
Scotto<T Hogan.
Balke<Otis Elev Co.
Sussman<Market & Eastern Auto Co.
Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg. Co.
Kelly<Int R T.
Neary<O'Rourke.
McPherson<Jaluck.
Murray<North Sand.
Green<Filippo.
Rosenfeld<McCann.
Levington<Robitzek.
Peters<Peters.
Friedman<Ross.
Galiana<Galiana.

Highest number reached in regular order, 315.

PART I.—Open from continued.—Malone, J.—At 2 P. M. Rules.

Kaye<Cohen.
Ind Elec Supply—Harriette.
Frankel<Hutner.
McCallum<Amer Soc.
Shaffler<Int R T.
Fipola<Linn.
Krakauer<Gordon.
Daniel<Baker.
Davis<Copstein.
Levine<Kleban.
Wishnack<Richman.
Chasbe<Olah.

Thomashefsky<Thomashefsky.
Payne<Bell.
Inmalie<Ambralis.
Schmidt<Frederickson.
Same<Frank.
Mille<Goujes.
Beaglian<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Louis Dejonge Co.<Bammes.
Petkevitz<Southern Pacific Co.
Brill<Union Pac RR.
Barron<Spingharn.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Monestero<Coran.
Conway<Hoppe.
Heitkamper<Hoffman.
Pacific—Burt Co.<Kimball.
Fevola<Fevola.
Brescia<Blair.
Audley<Accounting & Tabulating Corpn.
Re Wierfield St. (Ludecker.)
Same, (Kollmer.)
Same, (Schlaick.)
Ryder<Du Flon.
Seplewitz<Walther.
Gruen<Siegenbein.
Usher<Callahan.
Riggi<Riggi.
Bill<Hickson.
Re Malbone St.
Re Crawford (Elec. Hons.)
Re Timberlake, same.
Re Cadis, same.
Re McGrath, same.
Re Plunkett, same.
Wm. Filene's Sons Co.<Wilson.
Re Kuritzky.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Bangel<Klippel.
Scully<Scully.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3,021.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part V.L., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Raymond-Hadley Co<Kessel Co.
Roach<So Bklyn Ry.
Zwaig<Glasser.
Lee<Cranford Co.
Lindstrom<Vachria.
Boylan<B Q Co & Sub
Krakauer<Moja.
Ferraro<So Bklyn RR
Bluhm<Hanson et al.
Johnson<CNY.
Schwankovsky<Gimbel Brothers.
Casey<City & Nas RR
Holmen<Burke.
Hesketh<Adriance.
Denham<Crew-Levick.
Nichlin<Cas R R.
Ginsberg<Firestone T & Rubber Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Oct. 30.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6019.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, —Called in Part IV.—Triable by court without jury.

Bittstein<Grimaldi.
Epstein<Havemeyer Construction Co.
Canty<Canty.
Solovinsky<Blue.
Hartman<Kaplan.
Atkins Structural Engineering Co<Homecrest Building Co.

Same<Montrose Av Co.
The Montague Const Co

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Bradley Martin Residence Near Fifth Avenue Sale—C. Grayson Martin Buyer of Hoffman Estate Corner—East Forty-fourth Street Sale—Deal on Riverside Drive—Business Leases.

The upper Fifth Avenue residential zone, which has been so active in realty transactions recently, furnished another important deal yesterday, in the sale of the large Bradley Martin residence at 6 East Eighty-seventh Street. It is one of the largest and finest homes in the upper Fifth Avenue district, covering a plot fronting 76.9 by 100.8 in depth. The house, a five-story structure, erected eight years ago from plans by Grosvenor Atterbury, has a frontage of fifty-one feet, and the remainder of the plot, to the east, is used for a garden. Title to the property has been held by Mrs. Helen Bradley Martin.

The property is assessed for $305,000, of which $170,000 is land value. Diagonally opposite is the Henry Phipps home, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, and on the southeast corner, separated from the Martin home by the Benjamin dwelling, is the new house lately finished for the banker, James E. Speyer. On the vacant plot in the rear, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, William Woodward is erecting a large residence.

The brokers in the sale were William B. May & Co. They declined to divulge the name of the buyer, but it has been purchased for occupancy. Rumor credited Walter P. Bliss as the purchaser.

Martin Buyer of Hoffman Estate Corner.

C. Grayson Martin is said to be the prospective buyer of the Hoffman estate corner at 510 to 514 Fifth Avenue, with the parlor at 2 West Forty-third Street, 75 by 125 feet at the southwest corner of those thoroughfares. The Forty-third Street parcel has a depth of 100 feet. The contracts of sale, which will probably be signed this week, are based on a consideration of about $2,250,000. Mr. Martin has been a successful operator for several years in high-grade Fifth Avenue property, and he will probably hold the Fifth Avenue corner for resale.

Realty Firm Buys Forty-fourth Street House.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., have sold for the estate of William J. O'Connor the four-story dwelling at 12 East Forty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5, to a real estate firm which will erect a six-story building for its own use. The property was held at $150,000. It is between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Riverside Drive Dwelling to be Converted into Apartments.

Paul A. McGoldrick, operator, has purchased from the St. John's Park Realty Company, Cruikshank & Kilpatrick, the five-story modern American basement residence, 340 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of 106th Street, on a plot fronting 36 feet on the Drive and 53 feet on 106th Street.

The dwelling, which covers the entire lot, was recently acquired by the sellers from Harry N. Marvin in exchange for a country estate at Rye, N. Y., and was held at $140,000.

It is the intention of the buyer to convert the house into non-housekeeping apartments. Wertheim, Clear & Friedman were the brokers.

Operators Buy Lexington Av. Building.

The Taylor estate of Poughkeepsie sold to Donna & Schanoth, operators, 1,233 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building, on a lot 22 by 65, located between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. J. D. H. Bergen & Son and John J. Kavanagh were the brokers.

Private Dwelling Sales.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. purchased from T. and C. Weiss, 604 West 147th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 15 by 100.

The four-story and basement private dwelling, 78 East Seventy-ninth Street, on a lot 17 by 92.2, has been sold by Elizabeth A. Benedict of New Haven, Conn., to an investor.

Harlem Flat and Dwelling Traded.

Ada Brown of Stamford, Conn., purchased for investment from Charles Wynne 1,462 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 120 West 122d Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100. Harry Bugarman negotiated the trade.

Recent Buyers.

Andrew J. Whelan is the buyer of the private dwelling 63 West Ninety-second Street.

Sadie McKenna is the buyer of the private dwelling 155 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Dr. J. M. Ferrier is the buyer of 10 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Doyle estate sold to a Bronx builder the plot, 90 by 87, on the east side of Creston Avenue, 115 feet south of 188th Street. The operation will involve about $110,000. H. H. Cohen negotiated the sale.

Isidor R. Isaac purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company 901 Fox Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 102 by 110, irregular. The buyer gave in part payment twelve cottages on Depew Place and Elured Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I. About $125,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by M. I. Strunsky & Co.

New Jersey.

H. Walter Lamkau purchased from the Rev. N. S. Stephens his residence at 287 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J. In part payment the buyer gave the dwelling at 124 Edgemont Road, Upper Montclair. John L. Parish was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have negotiated a new lease for the Broadway and Fourth Street Building Company of seven entire floors in the twelve-story building covering the entire block front from Broadway to Lafayette Street on Fourth Street, total area comprising over 100,000 net square feet. The lessee is the corporation of Cohen, Goldman & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing. The lease is significant and interesting in its bearing upon the attitude of manufacturers generally toward the "Save New York" movement, as this concern had previously inned to move further uptown.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and third floor at 239-241 West Fifty-sixth Street to the Packard Motor Car Company.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the 224 West Thirty-ninth Street Corporation the entire tenth floor of the building at 318 to 326 West Thirty-ninth Street for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $60,000, to Newman Brothers, printers, now at 124 White Street. This building, known as the Finck Building, was completed last May. The building is now entirely rented.

Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., leased for a term of years the entire building at 253 Fifth Avenue to Wah Tai Company.

J. B. Wood has leased to a client for G. H. Corey the five-story tenement at 226 East 127th Street.

Realty Notes.

No plans for building were filed yesterday in Manhattan or the Bronx. In the Bronx a $5,000 alteration plan was filed for the New York & Westchester Railroad Station at Morris Park Avenue and 180th Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for Jacob P. Salter to Delia S. Lyden, the three-story dwelling at 155 West 126th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, s corner of 113th St, 104.4x irregular, twelve-story Strathmore apartment house; to be conveyed to Oct. 26.

131st St, 240 West, two-story dwelling, 17,10x 99.11; trustee's sale; also

Tract of 9½ acres of salt meadow land on Old Town Neck, Jamaica South, Queens; adjourned to Nov. 2.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 1,049-1,063, e s, 19 ft s of 87th St, 81.6x124.9; three five-story flats; M. M. Marks against the Realty Corp. et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $95,102.15; to Samuel L. Ayres, a party in interest, for $180,000.

By Samuel Marx.

2d Av, 1,002-1,004, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11.2x8.2, two four-story tenements and stores; adjourned to Nov. 2.

By Henry Brady.

Lexington Av, 1,428, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x40; five-story flat; G. R. de Chezelles against E. A. Cohen et al.; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys, due, $53,252.76; taxes, &c., $5,500; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

132d St, 18 East, s s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 27x99.11, five-story flat; W. H. Schoen against Morris Weintraub et al.; Wilson, D. & W., attorneys; due, $23,057.23; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

165th St, 266 East, s s, 30 ft w of Morris Av, 36.7x80, four-story flat; Dollar Savings Bank against Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. et al.; Mackellar & G., attorneys; due, $21,170.65; taxes, &c., $780.07; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,521, n e corner of 146th St, 40x100, six-story flat and store; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Henry Holding Co. et al.; F. M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $48,867.51; taxes, &c., $709.50.

50th St, 227 and 229 East, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5, five-story factory; trustees of Leake and Watts Orphan House against M. E. Bristor et al.; W. A. Kirk, attorney; due, $37,772.37; taxes, &c., $1,050.11.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 140 West, s s, 440 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; United States Trust Co. against J. J. Burke et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $11,031.43; taxes, &c., $631.79.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 345 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10, four-story building; J. C. Lee, as executrix, against Caroline Zeune et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $11,852.53; taxes, &c., $370.70.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d Av, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100, building; John Bussing and wife against Nora Construction Co. et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $22,962.25; taxes, &c., $813.28.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALBANY ST, s w s, 65.11 ft s e of West St, 18.8x55x18.4x38, Oct. 25; Fenio Realty Co. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$17,000

CHERRY ST, 31, s s, 136.9 ft w of Roosevelt St, 24.11x78.11x25.2x77.1, Oct. 25; Thomas Buckley to Edith A. McCormick, 237 East 45th St, and another, trustees, due Nov. 1, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Carl T. Fisch, 2 Rector St.....$5,000

CONVENT AV, 428, w s, 79.11 ft n of 146th St, 20x100, Oct. 25; Gove S. Harrington to Martha E. Magie, 552 Convent Av, due an. Interest, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$11,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 69th St, 17.11x75, Oct. 26; Margaret and Anna Mcabe and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 1 year; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

2D AV, 2,135, w s, 20 ft s of 110th St, 22x75, Oct. 25; Catarino Guarino to Giovanni Guglielmetti, 322 East 104th St, et al, due and interest, as per bond; attorney, Leo Scnarman, 51 Chambers St.....$1,000

301H ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 98.9x24.2x irregular, Oct. 26; Adam, Josephine, Jno. and Louisa Moll to Charles G. Koss, 628 West End Av, due Oct. 25, 1917, prior mtg $5,000; attorneys, Thompson, Koss & W., 256 Broadway.....$2,000

73D ST, 256 West, s s, 245.8 ft e of West End Av, 40x102.2, Oct. 26; Remlu Realty Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.....$10,000

111TH ST, 245 East, n s, 175 e of 2d Av, 21x102.2, 4-5 part, s. t. Oct. 26; Irene K., Adelaide S. and William A. Franke, and Helen A. F. Burton Boston, Mass., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest, as per bond.....$4,000

101ST ST, 429-7 West, n s, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100.11, Oct. 26; George W. Grote to John H. Scully, 104 West 120th St, installments, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $20,500; attorney, Herbert Goldmark, 60 Wall St.....$1,000

194TH ST, 25 West, s s, 412 ft w of 5th Av, 26x50.11, Oct. 24; Estelle G. Winston to William Hymah, 515 West 185th St, 4 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $13,000; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 53 Liberty St.....$4,000

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, 400 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125; Joan J. Flynn to Tuckanoe Home Building and Loan Association, Oct. 26, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. D. Lent, 120 west 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$3,000

BECKER AV, n e s, being s e half of Lo. 124, same map, 25x100; same to Thomas Foy, 104 East 52d St, Oct. 25, due as per bond; same attorney.....$1,000

BECKER AV, n e s, being s w half of Lo. 124 and s e half of Lot 125, map of Washingtonville 50x100; Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Co. to Kate M. Lare, 1 2 East 52d St, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av.....$2,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 639.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Efficient Building Co. to Emma K. Janss, 2,534 Creston Av, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

FINDLAY AV, n e corner 169th St, 90x19.10; John Geiger to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Oct. 26, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$6,000

HULL AV, e s, 150 ft s of 205th St, 2x100; Amelia A. Hach to Mary E. T. Dunn, 2,669 Briggs Av, Oct. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway Av.....$5,000

JEROME AV, s e corner 183d St, 68x100; Joseph M. Knap to Henry M. Singhi, 1 East Fordham Road, prior mtg $40,000, Oct. 20 due Jan. 4, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, $9,000

SENECA AV, s e corner of Faile St, 90x100; McCarthy-Macy Co. to Herman L. Kolmar, 200 East 148th St, prior mtg $25,000, Oct. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$5,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, 75x100; Hunts Point Garage Inc., to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, prior mtg $35,000, Oct. 18, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$80,000

VYSE AV, e s, 114.7 ft n of Home St, two lots, each 50x100; two mtgs, each $33,500; Galveston Building Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$67,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 294.1 ft w of Glebe Av, 164x25.10x57.11x106.1, to Westchester Av x23.10; Ida Maker to Louis J. Dorson, 630 West 141st St, Oct. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

2D ST, 2,258, s s, being Lot 9, map of Unionport, 50x—, 216th St to 1st St; John J. Lutz to Samuel J. Ashley, 747 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

164TH ST, 442 East, s s, 25x150; Julia Collins to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 25, 3 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 401; Dimock & Fink Co. against William B. Franke Realty Co, owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor.....$396

WEST END AV, 411; Dimock & Fink Co. against Mary W. Eells, owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor.....$836

3D ST, 130 and 132 West; James F. Gillespie Co. against P. Franz & Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Peter Franz and Benjamin Strump, lessees.....$150

84TH ST, 44 West; Dimock & Fink Co. against Charles H. Leland, owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor.....$268

84TH ST, 317 to 323 East; Dimock & Fink Co. against Sternfeld Building Co., owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor.....$1,263

56TH ST, 234 West; Hyman Rubenstein et al against William Wiese, owner; Patrick Gallagher, contractor.....$48

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Harry Harrison against Edw. C. Burns or Ess Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady, contractor.....$350

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Frank Pearson against Edw. C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor.....$973

164TH ST, 545 West; Kayser & Abraham against Lee Shubert, owner; Samuel Bernstein, Edward Margolies, and Edward Margolies Realty Co., contractors.....$89

105TH ST, 121 West; Dimock & Fink Co. against Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor..$517

111TH ST, 125 to 135 West; Albert Schalle against Isidor Reis, owner; 114th and 7th Avenue Construction Co. and Max Weinstein, contractors, renewal.....$1,050

182D ST, 558 West; William Keithan against Mrs. Louis A. Wagner, owner; H. B. Rogers, contractor.....$60

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Isidore Kotzen et al against Margaret C. Brown, owner; Kaw & Leibowitz, Inc., contractor.....$327

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, 1,269; Knickerbocker Metal Ceiling Co. against Carmine and Raphael Cioffe, owners; Raphael Cioffe, contractor.....$52

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Ten 2-family houses now in course of construction; 16 rooms, 3 baths.

AT CORONA

Fourteen 2-family brick houses; 8 now nearing completion; 4 sold. Call any day or Sunday and let me show you these houses. THOMAS DALY, owner and builder. Office, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
18 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN

for quick buyer; beautiful house, overlooking Sound; 80 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; house contains 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; large grounds, shrubs, &c.; must have cash at once; no agents. Bonafide, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens
New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
Phone 89 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME

overlooking Long Island Sound. Charming new Dutch Colonial House of 10 large rooms and 3 tiled baths; hardwood floors, latest plumbing. Hot water heat, electric light, gas, sewer, and water. Ample ground, with shrubbery, etc. Near bathing beach, tennis and golf. 1½ miles by trolley (5 minutes) to Stamford, Conn., Station. Owner, Room 210, No. 51 East 42nd St. Tel. 5488 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Queens.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND
For Rent Unfurnished.

Ample grounds, very desirable neighborhood; house 14 rooms, 2 baths, hot water and hot air heat, electric light and gas. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave. Tel. 5300 Murray Hill.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%

Money to loan at 4½% on Manhattan Real Estate in any amount.

We have recently placed

$3,000,000 @ 4½%

in one loan. Full details of this loan in N. Y. Times of Oct. 24.

Hughes & Hammond
34 Pine St.
Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

4½%
MORTGAGE MONEY
ASSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED
LOW CHARGES—PROMPT ANSWERS
CHAS. F. NOYES CO
781 EAST 2000 JOHN 92 WILLIAM ST.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Esq., Referee,

Next Monday, October 30th,
at 12:00 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

Southeast Corner of
Riverside Drive & 113th Street
(Known as the Strathmore)

A 13-story brick and brownstone elevator apartment house. Size of plot 104.4 x 117.6¾ x 100.11 x 91.1½.

This property has a commanding view of Riverside Drive, Riverside Drive Park and the Hudson River.

For further details as to terms, mortgages, rents, etc., apply to TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 52 William Street, New York City.
OR
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer 'Phone 744—Cort.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unparalleled
Real Estate Opportunity
OFFERED BY
Banking Department
State of New York

Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.

Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.
For Information Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,
61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR
$16,000 Beautiful Tapestry Brick Residence, located on the ridge. Contains centre hall, large living room, library, palm room, dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tiled kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; immense sleeping porch; large lot. J. W. PLANSON, 55 Harrison Av. (Ph. 2624 Mtc.)

Commuters—Small Farms
SCARCE BUT WE HAVE SOME 1 TO 30 ACRES.
Call at city office for photos and details.
S. S. WALSTRUM GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Building, N. Y.; phone 7718 Rector. Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.; phone 555.

LEONIA PALISADE BOGOTA TEANECK HORSEMERE
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars. GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, Inc., Bogota, N. J

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS

FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

ONLY $5 DOWN & $2 MONTHLY

WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

57 West 58th St.
THE CORONET
3 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath.
Apply on Premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Suitable for Doctor
Hall Service—All Improvements.
Moderate Rent.
Apply 465 W. 157th St., or
WM. M. ROESTEL
Tele. Fordham 3423.

530 WEST 157TH ST.
Two Very Choice Apartments of
6-7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
At Very Moderate Rents.
A select, high-class house, complete in every detail; half block from Subway station; Bronx are immense in size and contain every newest improvement. Inquire.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
Eight rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory. Strictly fireproof building. $1,400 to $1,600. Manager.

HIGH CLIFF,
227 Audubon Avenue,
Southeast Corner 177th Street.
High-class elevator apartments, one five-room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

76 W. 92nd St.
Single apartment, ground floor, 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; $65.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unusual Opportunity

Owner, due to demands of business, offers at most attractive price, charming hollow tile stucco all-year-round home, most modern construction throughout. On north shore of Long Island, 30 minutes from city, 1½ acre plot; garage; water front privilege.

Or will rent same. Immediate possession.

Herbert Hecht Co.
286 Fifth Ave. Mad. Sq. 6950

An Excellent Opportunity.

You can secure my artistic waterfront bungalow at a very reasonable figure; all modern improvements; all year round home; elevated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 59 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—For sale at special bargain in order to close estate; a modern dwelling in most desirable residential section of this borough is offered at low price for quick sale; house has ten rooms, two baths; garage; abundant shade, shrubbery, &c.; good for investment or immediate use. H. C. Carmer. (Brokers protected.)

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM—$40,000. The noted Shields Farms, 450 acres under cultivation, for sale to settle estate. A timely offering for a practical farmer. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Prettiest unrestricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home, every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Columbus 3861.

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

Montclair.—New house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rent per annum, $2,000. Furnished, 11 rooms, 4 baths, $300 per month.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD & SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. If interested in New Jersey real estate, you will find no suburb more attractive for a home; write us for information. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange.

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170, handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. G. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

NORTH CAROLINA.

4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

Exceptionally
Low Rents
for light and cheery offices in this desirable fireproof building
46-54 West 24th St,
Masonic Hall.
Rents from $300 up.
Do not overlook these bargains.
Superior service.
Convenient to all lines of transportation.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.,
Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

Bargains
in small offices and salesrooms in a well managed fireproof building just off 5th Ave.
3 East 17th St.
Very Low Rents.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.,
Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
$25 to $45
4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playground, Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th Street. Tel. Newtown 1214.
HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge, (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE, FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

309 Audubon Ave.
N. E. Cor. 185th St.
Only two apartments remain to let of 5 rooms and 1 bath each. Every room an outside room. Southern exposure. $42 and $45 per month.
Apply on premises, or to
A. L. Mordecai & Son
30 E. 42d St.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.
One 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.
One 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.
The above Apartments can be rented furnished if desired.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

DALY'S HOUSES
AT ELMHURST

TEN 1-FAMILY COTTAGES, (6 SOLD.)
Ten 2-family houses now in course of construction; 16 rooms, 3 baths.

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Fourteen 2-family brick houses; 8 now nearing completion; 4 sold. Call any day or Sunday and let me show you these houses. THOMAS DALY, owner and builder. Office, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

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ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME

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For Rent Unfurnished.

Ample grounds, very desirable neighborhood; house 14 rooms, 2 baths, hot water and hot air heat, electric light and gas. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave. Tel. 5300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR
APARTMENTS
5 East 45
(Maison Arthur)
Restaurant on Premises.
2 Rooms & Bath
With Light and Service.
WILLIAM S. DENISON & CO., 150 Nassau St.
Phone 3733 Beekman.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$52.50 to $80.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Upper Park Av. Section.
5 TO 8 ROOMS—BATH $50 to $90
All Modern Improvements & Conveniences.
Superintendent on premises, or
EDWARD WILLMAN, 195 Broadway.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Small room, use reception room, business building best shopping district, suitable beauty culture; very reasonable. B. G., 1,450 Broadway.

A MACHINE SHOP for rent; corner light loft; ideal for toolmaking, jobbing, or light manufacturing. Standard Butter Cutter Company, 224 Greenwich St.

Elegantly furnished office or deskroom, stenographic service; opposite Grand Central. 51 East 42d, Room 203. Telephone Murray Hill 9051.

Attractive private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower, overlooking Hudson; low rent. Call Room 2404, 49 Liberty St., corner Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE WANTED.
One loan of $12,000 and two of $6,000. 5% money. First-class improved property in Manhattan. McLernon, 128 W. Fordham Rd.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let

$1,000 cash will buy my elegant ten-room home; all modern improvements. At 272 New York Av., Brooklyn. Apply owner, on premises.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

Must sell my two Jamaica lots for $95 each; two blocks from station and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Pressure is still low over Southern Florida, the West Indies, and the Caribbean Sea; but it is impossible to locate a definite centre of disturbance. Conditions now appear to be most active over the extreme northwest. Caribbean and radio reports from just northwest of the Yucatan Channel show moderate north gales. The barometer is rising slowly on the East Florida Coast.

The northern storm of Wednesday has passed northeastward beyond the field of observation and was followed by clearing weather over the north districts, except n the west upper lake region and Minnesota, where there were rains resulting from another Canadian West-East disturbance that is now over Eastern Minnesota, with a rapid southeastward movement. There were also rains along the South Atlantic Coast and in Florida, while elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is somewhat colder in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the lower lake region and generally warmer elsewhere, especially in the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

Rain will fall Friday in the upper lake region, possibly with some snow in Upper Michigan; rain Friday night in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley, and local rains Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and Western New England.

Rain will also fall Friday along the South Atlantic Coast and the Forida Peninsula. In the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, and generally fair Saturday in the lake region.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds for Friday and Saturday, along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly northeast, showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday; Saturday cloudy, probably rain; little change in temperature.

New Jersey.—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain likely.

New England—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably rain west portion.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday cloudy, probably north and west; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	51	59	4 P. M.	64	59
6 A. M.	52	55	6 P. M.	63	57
9 A. M.	57	53	9 P. M.	62	50
12 M.	62	57	11 P. M.	61	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52, at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature 61 degrees at 2:15 P. M., minimum 48 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity 66 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Barometer reduced to 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:15—542 W. 45 St.; J. O. Riginio	Slight
12:20—1,868 B'way; not given	Slight
12:55—Grand Concourse and 163d St.; F. J. Muhlefeld	$1,000
4:15—B'way & 8 Ave. (truck); Buick Co., welker & Briggs Co.	Not given
8:25—209 E. 59 St.; Ida Contomoff	Slight
8:30—28 W. 136 St.; Rose Williams	Slight
8:40—Fort George Av.; Green & McCloughlin	Slight
11:35—314 W. 35 St.; Fannie Markle	Slight
P.M.	
1:15—168 Ridge St.; D. Langer	Slight
1:15—636 W. 33 St., (shed); N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
1:35—32 Thompson St.; A. Prello	Slight
2:30—48 Ludlow St.; H. Grossman	Slight
3:05—300 W. 21 St.; J. Roome	Slight
3:50—61 Columbia St.; Mrs. Berman	Slight
4:00—44 Bradhurst St.; Regina Rotheim	Slight
5:05—109 Ludlow St.; H. Diamond	Slight
6:15—93 Av. B.; H. Roth	Slight
6:10—825 1st Av.; H. Hirsh	Slight
7 30—Macomb's Pl. & 151 St.; not given	Slight
10:05—417-421 E. 8 St.; Jacob Brodsky	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Maj. J. J. Kingman, Gen. Staff, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for a conference with a board appointed to prepare graded courses of instruction for citizens' training camps, then to his station.

Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 2d Lt. W. S. Hodge, 3d Inf., Tennessee; 1st Lt. J. D. Hastie, 32d Inf., Michigan; Chaplain T. S. Humphrey, 3d Inf., Iowa, and Lt. W. D. Sherwood, M. C., New York; also to 1st Lt. R. L. Waugh, M. R. C.

First Lt. C. F. Nassau, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Maj. J. E. Monaco, Ord. Dept., will return to his station upon completion of duties with National Matches.

Orders of Oct. 10 relating to 1st Lt. R. R. Packer, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. P. G. Wrightson, Inf., is relieved from duty at Univ. of Wis., effective Nov. 3.

Capt. H. E. Mitchell, 7th Cav., is detailed for duty at M. S. T. C.

Name of Capt. G. E. Mitchell, 6th Cav to Detached List, Nov. 28, and name of Capt. H. W. Parker, Cav., removed, Nov. 27. Capt. Parker is relieved from detail as Major, Philippine Scouts. He is assigned to 6th Cav., and will proceed to United States on first transport after his relief from detail in Philippines.

Capt. R. Dickinson, retired, is relieved from further duty at Ft. Keogh Remount Depot, Montana, and proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Navy.

Lt. Commander Y. S. Williams, the Memphis, to three months' leave.

Jr. Gde. Lt. H. S. Keep, the Hancock, to seven days' leave.

Ens. T. H. Winters, receiving ship, at Norfolk, Va., to the Hancock.

Surg. W. H. Rennie, resignation accepted.

P. A. Surg. T. W. Reed, Naval Hosp., Norfolk, to Asiatic station, via November transport.

Chief Bosn. D. White, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, Dec. 1, to the Paducah.

Boss. R. H. Madill, the Paducah, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Following at Vineyard Sound: Aylwin, Balch, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Drayton, Ericsson, Fanning, Jacob Jones, Jarvis, Jenkins, McCalla, McDougal, Melville, Nicholson, O'Brien, Patapsco, Paulding, Porter, Sampson, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright, and the Winslow; Arethusa, at Charleston; Birmingham, at Newport News; Nevada and Pennsylvania, at Southern Drill Ground; Ozark, at Hampton Roads; Potomac, at Port au Prince; West Virginia, at Acapulco, and the Wheeling, at Carrizal, Mexico.

Sailed—Brutus, San Diego for San Francisco; Culgoa, Puerta Plata for Monte Cristo, S. D.; Dixie, Hampton Roads for Newport; Glacier, San Diego for Honolulu; Hannibal, L-2, Boston for Newport; Nashville, Tampico for Vera Cruz; and the Rowan, Newport to sea.

Coast Guard.

1st. Lt. E. S. Addison, the Algonquin, to the Itasca.

Third Lts. of Engrs. F. C. Wells and J. N. Heiner, commissioned 3d Lts. of Engrs.

Surgeon W. F. Spencer, Station No. 182, retired, after 30 years' service, and C. Roberts, Station No. 287, retired on account of physical disability.

Boats. C. B. Martinson, the Itasca, to the Algonquin; H. D. Berg, the Algonquin, to the Itasca, and H. Thompson, the Manhattan, resignation accepted.

Keeper W. H. Davis, Station No. 58, retired, after 30 years' service.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class has been organized in preparatory trade dressmaking at the Harlem Evening High School for Women, West 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. Its aim is to give instruction in drafting, grading, draping, designing, practical experience in making and fitting garments, and to develop originality, knowledge, and skill, so that the student may learn the trade thoroughly.

Free classes for teachers in Gregg shorthand will be conducted by the Gregg Shorthand Federation, beginning at 4 P. M. today and at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow, respectively, in the New York Training School for Teachers and in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers in co-operation with the Brooklyn Teachers' Association. The classes will be open to licensed teachers in the New York public schools and will continue for thirty weeks.

A meeting of the committee organized to perpetuate the memory of Bernard Cronson, late Principal of P. S. 100, Manhattan, will be held at 3:30 P. M. today in the office of Thomas W. Churchill, 63 Wall Street.

Plans have been approved for the erection of a new retaining wall at the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn.

William H. Doran has been appointed as an Inspector of Heating and Ventilating in the Bureau of School Buildings at $2,003.33 a year.

The report of the Superintendent of School Buildings, in reference to plans for new P. S. 20, Brooklyn, designed for operation under the duplicate school plan, as well as for use by neighborhood meetings, has been approved.

Permission has been granted to Clyde C. Lister and J. Frank E. Jones, teachers in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers and the De Witt Clinton High School, respectively, to be absent from duty without loss of pay, the former on Nov. 20 and the latter on Nov. 28 and 29, for the purpose of attending the meeting of the State Teachers Association at Albany, N. Y.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Oct. 27: Lieut. J. B. Ross, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to Central Office Squad, Traffic Court; Patrol. F. Loeffler, 277, bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Prob. Patrol. G. Schmitt, 147; J. E. Simpson, 148; J. T. Kelly, 154, to Train. School, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

Assignment Discontinued — Patrolm. E. Miller, 277, to bicycle duty, 4 P. M., Oct. 27.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay)—Sergt. J. A. Buckley, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 27. Patrol. F. LaBattaglia, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 29; J. N. Herzhauser, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 27; J. Alexy, 30, 1 day, 9 A. M., Oct. 29; L. J. Keelty, 43, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 29; F. Fairchild, 143, 1 day, 8 P. M., Oct. 28; T. Smith, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 29. Prob. Patrol. W. J. O'Keefe, Train. School, 2 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 31; H. E. Kennedy, Train. School, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 6.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. C. Michaels, 28, 2:15 A. M. Oct. 21, during disability; E. J. Molloy, 63, 3:35 P. M. July 18 to noon, Sept. 5; C. J. Moresco, 150, 10:50 A. M. Oct. 16 to noon, Oct. 21; P. J. Sheridan, 135, 5 P. M. Aug. 8 to noon, Oct. 11; J. J. Leary, 169, 9 A. M. Aug. 5 to 12 P. M., Sept. 11; F. R. Fitzgerald, 283, 8:30 P. M. Sept. 21 to noon, Oct. 9.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. P. Daly, 68, 24 hours.

Death: Sergt. J. H. Kelly, 161, at 1:30 A. M. Oct. 26.

Fire Department.

Special leaves: Capt. D. F. Roach, H. & L., 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; firem., 1st gr., J. J. Doherty, Eng. 249, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 30; firem., 3d gr., M. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 91, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for junior alienist, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 13.

Promotion tests will be held to second grade clerk, police department; to second grade stenographer and typewriter, Street Cleaning Department; to second grade clerk, Law Department. Tests will also be held in the Department of Plants and Structures and in the Fire Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 8 an examination for master sheet metal worker, for men only, to fill a vacancy, at $7.20 per diem in the hull division of the navy yard, New York, N. Y. The duties are such that the appointee must be an experienced supervisor, with executive ability and a general knowledge executing the manufacture and installation of the various kinds of sheet metal, wire, and expanded metal work usually installed on a battle ship, and he must be capable of organizing and managing shop work, ship work, and office work. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, training, and experience. Age, 25 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BURRIDGE, LEE S., (May 4, 1915;) net estate $91,002. Francis O. Burridge, brother, received $82,502; Fern Hines, not related, $7,500, and Aeronautical Society, $1,000. Assets: Equity in house, fronting on West 54th St., appraised at $26,000; bank, $800; stocks and bonds, $80,646; jewelry, clothing, and furniture, $1,025.

MANNES, HENRY, (Aug. 29, 1915;) net estate $69,963. Three sons each received $18,-022. The decedent owned 225 shares of the Grand Rapids Furniture Co. of New York, valued at $71,480.

MORRISON, GEORGE AUSTIN, (Feb. 26;) net estate $376,801. Charles K. Morrison and George A. Morrison, Jr., sons, each received $182,960; St. Andrews Society, $1,000, and the rest passed to eight nephews and nieces. Assets: Bank, $12,824; life insurance, $10,-000; stocks and bonds, $231,250.

ROTHSCHILD, MAURICE, (April 1;) total estate $82,016. Debts and deductions for commissions and funeral expenses, $97,274. Assets: Bank, $464; life insurance and personalty, $3,301; stocks, $250; membership in the New York Stock Exchange, $65,000.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Garden City.—Home cooking; refined surroundings; reasonable rates. Lloyd.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2026. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.

W. T. READE, Prop.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

THREE RELIABLE ADULTS wish 7 rooms, clean, quiet, simply furnished, west side, below Columbia; outside rental $80; reply must give full details and lowest price. B 22 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, 8, 9 rooms, 3 baths, seven months, $300-$400 month; highest references. Tel. Vanderbilt 1452.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 846 Columbus.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment in desirable neighborhood, not above 80th St. Write full particulars. A. J. C., Box 27, 1,364 Broadway.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 70th and 72th. L. L., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

APARTMENT WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Want furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, $200 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Department of Wrapping—We need a number of bright girls to wrap parcels. Experience is not essential. Beginners will be paid while learning. Apply with proof of age to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ADDRESSERS.—Hand, by publishing house; must be experienced, piece work. 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., 3d floor.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, experienced bookkeeper, with knowledge double entry system and controlling accounts, to take complete charge of books for retail mercantile house in Newark, N. J.; state fully experience and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 255, Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate and rapid; salary $18 per week. Apply in own hand writing, giving full detail. B 27 Times.

COMPANION.—Wanted, an intelligent, refined young woman as companion and nurse for invalid lady; references required. B 29 Times.

CURTAIN HANDS, LAMP SHADE HANDS, PLAIN SEWERS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. A. A. VANTINE & CO., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

FORELADY.—Competent to supervise wholesale trimmed hat concern; must have experience and executive ability; excellent position for right party. X 263 Times Annex.

GIRLS WANTED TO PUT UP PERFUMES. Learners and experienced hands. Steady position. Tappan Perfume Company, 412 Lafayette St., (near 4th.)

GIRLS.—Experienced on toilet articles, labels, fillers, and ribbons; good pay. Aubry Sisters, 100 West 32d.

GIRL to trim men's straw hats; experience unnecessary. Valentine Hat Company, 17-19 Waverley Place.

HOUSEKEEPER for small English family in country near New York; house has modern conveniences; wages $6 weekly; no washing; apply in writing. N 273 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework in a pleasant home; clergyman's family in suburb. Write or call Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East 22d St., New York.

HOUSEWORKER with experience wanted for out of city position; one who can cook; no laundry; city references; $30 per month. Address M 329 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

INSTRUCTOR wanted, at once, high grade, fully competent, experienced instructor to teach touch typewriting in our Free School of Typewriting; liberal salary. Apply immediately in person to Manager of Oliver Free School of Typewriting, 310 Broadway, New York.

JUNIORS

Wanted at Wanamaker's; 14 to 18 years of age; steady position with chance of advancement. Apply Messenger Office, basement, New Building.

LORD & TAYLOR

REQUIRE

THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THEIR MISSES' SUIT DEPARTMENT. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS.

APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

NURSE.—Young white woman to take care of 3-year-old boy; must be neat and healthy. Mrs. Dwyer, 200 W. 54th; phone 1180 Circle.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children; Spanish speaking preferred; English family. Apply N. C. D., Pepperday Inn, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NURSEMAID.—Young woman wanted daytime to take outdoor care of healthy girl and boy, 6 and 3 years old; good reference required. Apply forenoon to Mrs. Thorne, 736 West 181st St.

PERSON wishing home more than wages to assist in home and as companion can receive instruction in art or music; references. A. H., City Island.

RECEIVING CLERK.
THE
ROBBINS DRESS CO.,
22 WEST 32D.

wish to engage a bright woman as receiving clerk in their material dept.; must have had a thorough business experience and training in department store or wholesale dry goods store.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 a day as extra Saturdays. Call Welsbecker, 206-270 West 125th.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS, ALSO LEARNERS. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. AT SUPT. OF DELIVERY DEPT., 6TH AV., 43D ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for busy office; this position offers good opportunity for future, and calls for high-grade stenographer who is neat, accurate, and exceptionally rapid, and who is not afraid of hard work or occasionally long hours; state age, education, experience in detail, and salary expected. M 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright; good spelling and punctuating; experience; $8; knowledge of musical notation desirable. Call Arena Vocal Studio, 308 West 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER, if possible, able to write Russian or Scandinavian. Exporter, C 342 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 35 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. Heyerdahl, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TUTOR wanted for boy of 12, to go to Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.; good home. Call Mrs. Wiechers, 936 West End Av., corner 106th St.

TYPEWRITER and stenographer; $10 to start. Globe Iron Works, 446 East 165th.

TYPIST.—State experience, age, and salary. B 29 Times.

100 GIRLS WANTED.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR GIRLS, FROM 16 TO 23 YEARS OF AGE FOR THEIR DELIVERY, PACKING AND INSPECTING DEPARTMENTS. PERMANENT POSITIONS, HIGH SALARIES, WITH EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

Employment Agencies.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST.—Good opportunity; bright girl; $10.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some dictaphone operating, some billing; Underwood machine; $17.

BOOKKEEPER.—Entire charge double entry books; some knowledge stenography; $15.

MAIL CLERK.—Capable handling several thousand names; $15.

GERMAN-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; for chemical house; $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; good firm; $10.

Apply in person only; 9-1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

NO REGISTRATION FEE,
Call Immediately.

HIGH-CLASS, REFINED STENOGRAPHER for law office, attractive offices, excellent light, $18.

ITALIAN Stenographer, able to take both Italian and English dictation, $20.

SPANISH-ENGLISH stenographers, (male or female,) $20-$22 and $25.

TYPISTS, $15.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY.
E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

BOOKKEEPERS, ledger clerks, retail experience; stenographer, beginner. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

W. B. SCHOOL OF FREE INSTRUCTION in scientific corset fitting, alterations, salesmanship, demonstration, stockkeeping, and finishing; supervision New York Board of Education, is open for Fall term; also for evening class registry; instruction free to ladies 18 years and above; no charges of any kind. 370 W. 34th St., corner 9th Av. Instruction, 47 West 34th St., New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Facts from school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. WM. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—For manufacturing corporation in the bronx; a good permanent position, with excellent opportunity for young man to prove his training and experience. Answer, giving age, salary you have been earning, references, and state in detail experience. Z 352 Times Annex.

A LARGE NEW YORK CORPORATION requires the services of an educated American to travel in the sale of a commodity backed by a million-dollar advertising campaign.

Big income and quick promotion to the man that can qualify; commission, with drawing account.

See MR. MOONEY, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

ART DIRECTOR.

All-around and practical commercial artist of experience may secure this position on proof of ability to direct staff of seven for prominent advertising agency; moderate salary; write fully and mention minimum wage considered. N 297 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—A well educated young man to act as assistant secretary; must be a competent stenographer and typist, have some knowledge of accounting, and of good appearance and address. Address Private Secretary, X 258 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND HABITS WANTED BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO COMMENCE $15 PER WEEK; STATE AGE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS M 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, competent, experienced bookkeeper, with knowledge of double entry system and controlling accounts, to take complete charge of books for retail mercantile house in Newark, N. J.; state fully experience and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 255, Newark, N. J.

BOYS wanted by large fire insurance company; bright, active, intelligent boys for office work; high school graduates preferred; salary $7; good opportunity for advancement. Address Opportunity, 105 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, for silk commission house, advancement. Greegwald and Wadsworth, 854 4th Ave.

BOY, over 16, to wrap and deliver small packages and be generally useful; references required; $7 to start. Olmstead Corset Co., 179 Madison Av.

BOY of neat appearance and good address wanted by wholesale clothing house; steady position; good opportunity for advancement. E 7 Times.

BOY.—Intelligent boy wanted for general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. A 149 Times.

BOY for office, about 17 years of age; good chance for advancement. Call Office 304, 17 West 42d.

BOY, about 16 years of age, office and outside work; reply by letter only; $6 to start. Modern Lighting Co., 110 Madison Av.

BOY wanted for architect's office, (Christian firm,) with knowledge of drawing preferred. Write, stating full particulars, B 28 Times.

BOY of 16 years in office of advertising agency; one or two years of high school preferred. Apply 9th floor, 11 East 36th St.

BOY. — Bright boy, about 14, for office work; good opportunity. Call Room 1,110, 220 Fifth Av.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy. Write, giving age and education. B 26 Times.

BOY, shipping clerk, 16 to 18. New England Woolen Co., 215 4th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—Wanted, butler and his wife; latter as cook and housemaid; no laundry work; family four, apartment, below 59th St. B 39 Times.

CLOCKMAKERS.—High-grade clockmakers wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm, in new factory with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 238 Times Annex.

COPY AND LAYOUT MAN WANTED

Practical women's wear advertising layout and copy man for a large women's specialty store; only a live, up-to-date man will be considered; state past connection and experience in first letter. Blauner's, 833-35 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CUTTERS.—Ten acetylene gas burning cutters, experienced men, good wages, steady employment. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

DESIGNER, very long experienced on Infants' and children's coats, from 1 to 6 and 16 to 14. Reisman Rothman, Bieber, 1,372 Broadway.

ENGRAVERS.—First-class engravers wanted for letter and monogram work on silver; in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm, in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 239 Times Annex.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,

require

EXTRA SALESMEN

for

MEN'S SHOES.

Must have experience in selling high class Men's Shoes.

LIBERAL SALARY.

Apply Friday,
Superintendent's office.

GARAGE.

Wanted, three good, sober men for day work. Steady positions; experienced or inexperienced. Jumel Garage, 528 West 162d.

GARAGE.

Wanted three good osber men for day-work. Steady positions experienced or inexperienced. Jumel Garage, 529 West 162d St.

GREENHUT COMPANY
require
a number of
UPHOLSTERERS
inside and outside work.
ONLY
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN
need apply.
Steady positions guaranteed to the right men.
Apply at Employment Office.

JUNIORS

Wanted at Wanamaker's; 14 to 18 years of age; steady position with chance of advancement. Apply Messenger Office, basement, New Building.

MAN WANTED.—Strong, steady and trustworthy handy man, with ability to do carpentry work, handle tools well. Fair education; give all details, experience, salary desired and state age. M 343 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 242 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity for a bright boy; must have experience in office work; not required to wear buttons; salary, $6 to start. Call before 10 A. M., Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, bright, over 16, required by big firm; good salary and advancement; working hours end in early afternoon. E 17 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Conege graduate, engineering, under 35, for general office work in this city preparatory to work in Orient; permanent position; old firm; state qualifications; all correspondence confidential. A 139 Times.

PACKER, assist shipping and factory work. Call after 10, Babcock, Perfumer, 116 West 14th.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

These positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.

120 West 32d St., 4th floor.

SALESMEN.—A large and favorably known Middle Western corporation has openings for several salesmen qualified to sell waterproof clothing.

Applications are invited not only from men who have had experience in this line but also from those who have had either inside or field sales experience in allied lines, who are reasonably certain that such experience would enable them to work out well in the service referred to.

We cannot give consideration to the habitual job-seeker, and do not care to give our time to an investigation of applications of those who felt it necessary to change positions or occupations frequently within the last several years.

In answering this advertisement please give us your reasons for believing you would be a valuable factor in an organization such as you imagine this to be; also give your age, nationality, business experience, salary expected, and any special qualifications.

Answer at once to Box E 15 Times.

SALESMEN to carry side line on 15% commission basis; selling to all classes of merchants; big repeater; only live wires need write. Manufacturer, A 192 Times.

SALESMAN for specialty proposition and salary; $27 week and liber A 97 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, aggressive, 28-35; accustomed to dealing with big people; advertising experience preferred, not essential; A1 references to qualify as district manager; commission. Sales Manager, A 126 Times.

SALESMEN.—Six; experienced electrical appliances; exceptional opportunity, wonderful future; salary to those who qualify; 119 West 42d St., second floor.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALES MANAGER.—Men's clothing owner, owns two retail stores, desires efficient sales manager to take complete charge of one. Write full details. X 264 Times Annex.

SECRETARY. — Young man, stenographer, as secretary to musician; write full particulars. A 261 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man wanted as assistant shipping clerk; salary to start with $10; good chance for advancement; steady position; must have good references. Morris White, 114 5th Av.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN. — Highest grade; interview clergymen; new proposition; commission; Brooklyn men preferred. Hansford, 200 Broadway, New York City, Room 212.

STENOGRAPHERS, 19-21; must have two years' high school education, and at least two years' experience; only neat appearing and ambitious young men need apply; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, previous employment, references, and salary expected. Bank, N 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for busy office; this position offers good opportunity for future and calls for high-grade stenographer, who is neat, accurate, and exceptionally rapid, and who is not afraid of hard work or occasional long hours; state age, education, experience in detail, and salary expected. M 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young man with high school education, who has a leaning toward mechanical line; must be neat, accurate, and speedy on typewriter; apply by mail, stating age and salary expected. X 256 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience with Underwood machine as stenographer and assistant to salesmen. Apply Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., 780 Grand St., Hoboken.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

require several experienced young men packers; also learners. Apply after 9 A. M., at Supt of Delivery Dept., 6th Av., 43d St.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale house carrying men's and boys' clothing; must have experience in the wholesale clothing line; no others need apply; steady work and a good opportunity for a bright young man. Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live men wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 205 Times Annex.

STRONG MAN wanted for shipping department; chance for advancement. N 295 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.

A MAN OF BIG CAPACITY TO TAKE COMPLETE SUPERINTENDING IN THE SERVICE BUILDING OF THE LARGE FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY. ABLE, BY EXPERIENCE AND CLEVERNESS, TO DOMINATE A FORCE OF 150 MEN; TO DEVISE SYSTEMS OF CONTROL; AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZER WHERE HE WOULD BE ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXECUTING AND DESPATCHING OF ORDERS NECESSARY TO A VERY LARGE BUSINESS; MUST BE A WORKER WITH AM-PLE POWER TO MAKE GOOD; TO PROVE HIMSELF; SALARY TO BEGIN $60 WEEKLY, WITH AMPLE ADVANCE AFTER FIRST YEAR. IF HE PROVES THE MAN FOR THE JOB.

WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, &c., TO

EFFICIENT, A 126 TIMES.

SUPERINTENDENT of farm and grounds wanted; married man preferred; position requires a good business manager, a detail man, and a hustler; must have had successful farm experience and be able to handle boys as well as men; man with agricultural college training preferred; give references and state qualifications and salary expected in first letter. Address Agricultural Department, Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

TELEPHONE AUDITOR.—With a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants shall have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Address X 210 Times Annex.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS,

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN LEASING STORES, LOFTS, AND BUILDINGS AND WHO WISHES TO CONNECT WITH A WELL KNOWN REAL ESTATE CONCERN, DEALING IN MID-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTIES. COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. REALTY, BOX 480 TIMES.

WATCHMAKERS, high-grade, wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm in new factory with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 237 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted as cashier and payroll clerk in office of wholesale clothing house. Must thoroughly understand modern methods of bookkeeping. In fact prefer one taking up a course of accountancy. Apply Light & Schlesinger, 18-24 Washington Place.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, wanted as bank messenger and other duties; must be of good family and able to furnish the best references; salary $25 month to begin. Reply, stating references, B 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, to assist in piece goods department of wholesale clothing concern; state references and salary expected. E 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, seventeen or eighteen, to learn business in national bank. N 259 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

FRENCH-ENGLISH stenographer, $25-$45; Spanish-English stenographer, $25-

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

SERVICE PLATES
ENTREE, SALAD
AND TEA PLATES
RAMEKINS
CUPS AND SAUCERS

Cut This Cupon
AND SAVE $5.00.
Good Until November 30, 1916.
WHEN Health and Contentment reflect happiness upon your Features, have your photograph taken for the ones who love you. A photograph signed E. BRUNEL is a guarantee of absolute satisfaction. Cut this coupon and use it to-day.
Passports finished in 2 hours.
Photos for reproduction or cuts.
New or old photos copied or enlarged.

6 PHOTOS $1.50
Standard Cabinet Size. Dark Grounds. Finished in Folders..... Etching Photos, $1 each and up.
With this Coupon $4.50 outfit.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 693.
E. Brunel
MANHATTAN.
1482 Broadway, cor. 43d.
1269 Broadway, at 32d.
6 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.
246 Broadway, Opp. City Hall.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
22 W. 23d St., near 5th Ave.
516 5th Ave., at 43d St.
1 W. 34th St., Opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.
or any of E. Brunel Studios in New York, Boston, Phila., Newark or Detroit.

Special—
Neckties
45c
Three for $1.25
Friday and Saturday Only
3,000 fine Silk and Wool Poplin Four-in-hands.
All solid colors.
They're pin-proof and wrinkle-proof—quite different from most ties, which are soon spoiled by scarfpin holes and wrinkles from tying.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Many a man believed he needed his custom-made until he found himself inside my
$2.00 SHIRTS
FOUR FOR $7.50
He did until. The proportions and balance are within a minute fraction of perfection.
And the fabrics—Wm. Anderson's Scotch madras.
Wm. G. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway Cor. Worth St
25 Cortland St near Church St

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D. L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4.55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" " Park Pl.
" " 28th St.
" " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 365 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

ROFRANO TO EXPLAIN HIS DISAPPEARANCE

Will Testify He Left Jurisdiction of the Court Only to Obtain Evidence.

STATE WILL REST TODAY

Littleton Again Accuses Justice Weeks of Hostility Toward the Defendant.

The case of the State in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, so-called director in chief of the killing of Michael Galmari, will be completed in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this morning. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Rofrano, was not able to announce last night who would be the first witness for the defense, but he said that some time during the trial the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner himself would testify, as would Rocco Carnevale, one of the gunmen, who was alleged to have been in the conspiracy to slay Galmari.

The State yesterday attempted to strengthen its case further by recalling Louis Mira, the confessed pickpocket, in order to permit him to correct his testimony of Wednesday. He told the jury that he had made a mistake on Wednesday when he said that he sat in Childs's restaurant at the time he saw Rofrano and his alleged confederates passing the corner of North William and Duane Streets, and that what he meant to say was that he had been standing on the sidewalk and had gone into the restaurant after seeing Rofrano.

Mr. Littleton objected hotly to the attempt by Mira to correct his testimony, and he asked that the jury be taken to the restaurant in order to see for itself that Mira had lied in his original testimony.

"I have been there, and I know your Honor has," the counsel for the defense told Justice Bartow S. Weeks, presiding over the case. "It is no more than right that this jury be given an opportunity to see the neighborhood, and it is only fair to this defendant that it should do so."

Justice Weeks said that he was as vigilant in preserving the rights of the defendant as Mr. Littleton himself, and said he would take the lawyer's request under consideration. He added that if the request was granted the jury probably would be taken to the restaurant at 8 o'clock some morning, which was about the time the alleged incident testified to by Mira took place.

Mr. Littleton and Justice Weeks had previously had one of their numerous verbal exchanges in which the lawyer denied the right of the latter, by interrogating a witness, to give emphasis to testimony inimical to the defendant.

"In doing so your Honor cannot escape indicating a hostility to this defendant," Mr. Littleton said.

Although Mr. Littleton had been willing to admit that Rofrano "went away" from the jurisdiction of the authorities several months after the murder of Galmari, Assistant District Attorney Brothers laid emphasis on the defendant's act by calling the detectives who had followed Rofrano before he disappeared, and who had searched for him for months in vain before he finally surrendered.

Rofrano has promised to explain this disappearance after his indictment when he takes the stand, and is expected to say that he knew he was "being framed up" and thought it best to absent himself until he had protected himself by collecting evidence of his innocence.

There was considerable commotion after recess had been declared yesterday when Al Galmari, brother of the man for whose murder Rofrano is on trial, protested, it was said, because Rofrano was not at once returned to his cell. Galmari has been a daily spectator in court, and has taken no pains to conceal his hatred of the man who is accused of having hired assassins to kill his brother.

"Why don't you take him away?" Al Galmari shouted to the courtroom attendants.

Mr. Littleton's face turned red with anger when one of the lawyers assisting in the defense rushed up to him and told him of the incident, and he said that he would not tolerate such conduct on the part of a person who was merely a spectator at the trial.

"This man Galmari has been trying to run this courtroom, and I don't intend to submit to it," Mr. Littleton said.

TO BUILD BIG GUN FACTORY.

Bridgeport Projectile Company Gets Order from the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 26.—A contract was awarded today for the erection of a gun factory by the Bridgeport Projectile Company, which will be the third largest in the country. The plant, which is to be completed in ninety days, will be 300 feet long, 120 feet wide, and two stories high. It will adjoin their present property.

The company has just received an order for 145 5-inch guns for the Navy Department, and for 600,000 shells of various sizes from the Army Department. The work on the shells will begin next week. The contract for the gun factory is to complete the navy work, which must be finished in two years.

DEPOSED, HAD 9 WIVES.

Church Court Finds Worthington Also Guilty of Fraud.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Arthur Worthington, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New Hamburgh, N. Y., was today deposed from the ministry and ex-communicated from the Presbyterian Church by a trial commission of ministers and laymen of the North River Presbytery. He was found guilty of bigamy, swindling, fraud, and blasphemy.

The evidence secured after two years' investigation showed that Worthington had nine wives and was known under eleven aliases. His right name is Samuel Oakley Crawford. Records show he served two prison terms for fraud, one in Albany, N. Y., and one in Melbourne, Australia. His operations covered the United States, Europe and the Antipodes. In his activities he secured by false pretenses more than $500,000, it is alleged.

The deposed minister disappeared from Poughkeepsie five weeks ago and cannot be found.

Dr. B. F. Trueblood Dead.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Dr. Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, author, educator, and publicist, died at his home here tonight. Dr. Trueblood was born in Salem, Ind., in 1847. He was President of the Wilmington, (Ohio,) College from 1874 to 1879, and of Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, from 1879 to 1890. He was General Secretary of the American Peace Society from 1892 to 1915.

FORCE THE ARREST OF BANK EMPLOYE

Department of Justice Prosecutes Dorgeloh, Who Robbed Coal & Iron Concern.

EMPLOYERS FORGAVE HIM

And Surety Companies Dropped Charges Against Him—Lost the Money In Speculation.

Henry J. Dorgeloh, for many years the assistant cashier of the Coal and Iron National Bank, was arrested yesterday morning by Special Agents Scully and McGee of the Department of Justice on the charge of having made false entries in the books of the bank and of appropriating to his own use on Sept. 10, 1915, a check for $20,847 drawn to the order of the bank by James E. Pope. The amount mentioned in the charge against him is only part of a much larger sum which Dorgeloh is accused of having stolen from the bank since 1911. The total amount of his thefts was said to be $92,000.

The bank lost nothing. As soon as it was discovered that Dorgeloh's accounts were not correct, he aided in straightening out the books. Eventually he turned over to the bank equities he held in stocks which aggregated about $17,000. Then the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland paid the amount of its bond, $20,000, and another surety company, the name of which has not been divulged, but which carried the excess insurance, paid the difference, about $55,000. Dorgeloh used the money he stole to speculate in stocks. The minimum penalty for his offense is five years in prison.

Dorgeloh stood high in the confidence of the bank, and all who knew him were fond of him. Frank D. Wilsey, a Director of the bank and President of the New York Boat Oar Company, and a member of the Board of Education, furnished $10,000 bail for him yesterday.

Dorgeloh is 37 years old and lives with his wife and mother in an apartment in Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Alfred A. Cook, a Director of the bank and its counsel, said that the assistant cashier's salary was between $5,000 and $6,000 a year. Just when Dorgeloh began taking the bank's money was not disclosed. Officers of the bank announced that they would not prosecute him and the surety companies were said to be willing to drop the case. Dorgeloh, like many other men who feared exposure, was always at his post. Last Summer he applied for a vacation of two weeks. His books were examined by a firm of expert accountants, and the first false item found was for $1,000. During the examination detectives trailed Dorgeloh to and from his home and kept close track of him at all times. This surveillance showed that his habits, barring his Wall Street ventures, were good. His father died some years ago, leaving his mother enough to live upon.

Dorgeloh was arrested as he left his home yesterday morning for the bank. He expressed no surprise and accompanied the men who arrested him to the office of Superintendent William M. Offley in the Park Row Building. There he was turned over to Deputy United States Marshal Stephen F. Roberts.

Word of Dorgeloh's arrest was sent to his wife, who came hurriedly to his side. They met in Mr. Knox's office in the Federal Building, and talked together until Dorgeloh was summoned to appear for arraignment. He waived examination, and when bail was furnished he and his wife went away together.

News of Dorgeloh's arrest was received with regret by all who knew him. Mr. Cook said that he had asked Mr. Knox to put in a good word for Dorgeloh, and that he would do what he could to induce the Court to be lenient with him. A statement that Dorgeloh had lost much money by being on the wrong side of the market in Bethlehem Steel transactions was denied by Mr. Cook, who denied also a rumor that Dorgeloh had for some time been paying back the money taken by him, and that his arrest would stop these payments.

"Dorgeloh," said Mr. Cook, "turned over all the property he had. He could do no more. He has no real estate, and no other property that can be given up."

ROTHSCHILD DIED INSOLVENT

Stock Exchange Seat His Estate's Chief Asset.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Maurice Rothschild, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and for some years connected with Miller & Co., who died on April 1, 1916, was filed yesterday showing that he died insolvent. He had assets of $82,016, of which $65,000 was the value of his Stock Exchange seat and $17,755 life insurance, but his debts aggregated $97,274. He owed $43,693 to his brother, Simon F. Rothschild, and $44,668 to Louis F. Rothschild. His indebtedness to Miller & Co. was $7,299.

In his will Mr. Rothschild left his entire estate in trust, of which two-thirds of the income was to go to his wife and the remainder to his daughter, Kathryn. He was founder and Vice President of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

L. S. Burridge Left $93,929.

The estate of Lee S. Burridge, President of the Sun Typewriter Company and founder of the Aeronautical Society of America, who died on May 4, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $93,929. He gave $82,502 to his brother, Francis O. Burridge, and $7,500 to his friend, Miss Fern Hines. The Aeronautical Society received $1,000. The bulk of his estate consisted of stocks and bonds worth $80,646. His interest in the typewriter company was transferred to his brother on his retirement from business several months before his death, and was not taxed.

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